A PATRIOT OF ITALY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO 211 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi. Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I, sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed wher. the sum acorued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the priacipal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia are purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Pekin	
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 3 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.
Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. ,, 1,00,000
Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
301, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE
ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA
United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.
The Only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.
Chief Agents:
MESSRS. DALVIE & SONS,
31-45 Church Gate Street.
AGENTS WANTED
IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES.
Apply to
M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
Secretaries,

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI,
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TENDERS FOR BRIDGES.

SEALED SEPARATE TENDERS are invited for constructing low level bridges over the Lonera and Vira Nallas in Mile No 45/5 and 49/0 respectively of Dharamtar Mahableshwar Road, which should reach the undersigned not later than WEDNESDAY, the 19th September, 1917 with Rs 400 and Rs. 300 respectively as earnest money. The works are estimated to cost Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 6,300 respectively.

2. Plans and specifications can be seen in the office of the undersigned any day during office hours, forms of tenders and specifications will be supplied on payment of Rs. 2.

3. The right of accepting any tenders rests with the Superintending Engineer, N.D. and no reason will be given for rejecting the lowest or any tender. The tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on Wednesday the 19th September 1917, at Alibag.

Alibag, 1st September, 1917.

W. R. PHILPOT-BROOKES,
A.M.I.C.E., A.K.C.,
9635. Executive Engineer, Kolaba.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Company's Offices at Churchgate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, at 3 o'clock (S.T.), on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1917, when the subjoined Resolutions which were approved as extraordinary resolutions at the meeting held on 20th August, 1917, will be submitted as Special Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the words "or Managing Director" shall be added to the words "Secretaries, and Treasurers" wherever the words "Secretaries and Treasurers" appear in the Articles of Association.

2. That Article 87 of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled and in lieu thereof the following article be substituted, viz.:

"87. The Directors may elect one of their number to be a Chairman of their meetings and determine the period for which he is to hold office."

3. That Article 105 of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled and in lieu thereof the following article be substituted, viz.:

"105. The Directors may from time to time appoint a Managing Director and may delegate such of their powers to such Managing Director as they shall think fit and such Managing Director shall have all the powers conferred on Secretaries and Treasurers by these articles, but the appointment of any such Managing Director may be revoked at any time by the Company in general meeting unless and until the Company shall authorise the Directors to enter into an agreement with such Managing Director for a fixed period."

Dated the 20th day of August, 1917.

GADDUM & Co., Ltd.,
By order of the Board of Directors.
9418

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Company's Offices at Churchgate Street within the Fort of Bombay, at 3-10 o'clock (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1917, when the subjoined Resolutions which were approved as extraordinary resolutions at the meeting held on 20th August, 1917, will be submitted as Special Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the words "or Managing Director" shall be added to the words "Secretaries and Treasurers" wherever the words "Secretaries and Treasurers" appear in the Artiles of Association.

2. That article 77 of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled and in lieu thereof the following article be inserted.

77. The Directors may from time to time appoint a Managing Director and may delegate such of their powers to such Managing Director as they shall think fit and such Managing Director shall have all the powers conferred on Secretaries and Treasurers by these articles, but the appointment of any such Managing Director may be revoked at any time by the Company in general meeting unless and until the Company shall authorise the Directors to enter into an agreement with such Managing Director for a fixed period.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1917.

GADDUM & CO., LD.,
By order of the Board of Directors.
9419

NOTICE.

IT having recently come to my knowledge that my eldest son, MAHOMED HAROON alias "BUDHA," now of the age of 20 years, has been wrongfully representing or giving out that he has some share or interest in my firm of MAHOMED HAROON and Co. or in my property. Notice is hereby given to all, whom it may concern that all property moveable and immoveable with or belonging to me or standing in my name, is my *absolute* and exclusive property wherein none of my sons nor any other person has any share, right, title or interest, and Notice is hereby further given that the said Mahomed Haroon has not and never had any share, right, title or interest in the said firm of Mahomed Haroon and Co., which was started by me on 21st March, 1913, in partnership with Mr. Haroon Mahomed and whereof myself and the said Mr. Haroon Mahomed have always been and at present are the sole partners, nor in the firm of Haroon Adam and Co., whereof I am the sole owner and proprietor. The said Mahomed Haroon has been dismissed from my house and has been living separately from me and on his own resources from some day in March, 1916. Any and all persons dealing with the said Mahomed Haroon or having any monetary transaction with him will do so at their and his own risk.

HAROON ADAM,
283, Jakeria Musjid, Bombay.
Bombay, 29th August, 1917.
9576

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your equirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR THE VERY BEST
SILK
OF ALL VARIETIES
JUST VISIT OUR
SILK EMPORIUM
renowned for the genuineness and superiority of all articles of Silk Piece-goods, Embroidery, Scarfs, Linen goods, etc., etc., and WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES due to the fact that we are PIONEERS in the line and our experience and resources as unequalled.
Whatever you buy will be a REAL BARGAIN.
Whatever you see will be a TREAT.
KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. PUNJAKARAMSI and Co., have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. SHAMJI LUDHA. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

ALL that piece or parcel of land situated at Carnac Bunder on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (300) three hundred square yards and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by Plot No. 5, the property of Shah Kunamsi Jivraj, on or towards the South by Plot No. 7, the property of Shah Gangji Nensey, and on or towards the East and West by Public roads, which said premises form Plot No. 6, of the area laid out by the Trustees at Carnac Bunder aforesaid for a Rice Bazar and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 3181 and 8480 together with building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 2907(11) Street No. 219(J) at Frere Road, and which said premises are situate in the Registration District of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the said Vendors

Dated this 1st day of September 1917.

ARDESHIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9639.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BOMANJI RUSTOMJI CONTRACTOR, the executor of the last Will and Testament of RUSTOMJI RUTTONJI CONTRACTOR, deceased has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land together with an undivided equal half share in a pucca built well standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 2945 square yards or thereabouts situate in the village of Kirol, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-district of Coorla, together with trees, shrubs, and plants etc. standing thereon and bounded by a wire-fencing and which said piece of land forms a part of Survey No. 73, Pot No. 2, and is bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Private Road, the property of Nowroji Merwanji Kerolwala deceased, on or towards the West by the Tansa Water Duct, on or towards the North by the property of Shivshankar Ramchandra Soneji and, on or towards the South by the property of the Purchaser, and which said piece of land is now in the possession of the vendor.

Dated this 1st day of September 1917.

ARDESHIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9640.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE ON FRIDAY, the 7TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1917, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF VERY RARE GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER COINS AND A COLLECTION OF OLD CHINAWARE.
Property of Late Mr. Amiroodin Tyebji.

On FRIDAY, the 7th day of September, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction, in the shop next to the National Bank of India Ltd., and opposite the Currency Office, Fort, (where the things have been removed for sale), a large collection of valuable and rare gold, silver ...and copper coins, such as Old English French, German, Austrian, Brazilian, Persian, Indian, Egyptian Turkish, and Chinese, large and small coins, also very old and rare China jars, vases wall plates, kettles, cups and saucers, and bowls etc., also rich Satsuma vases, plates and tea sets, a rich collection of ivoryware, one marble clock by Lund and Blockley one pair richly carved blackwood pier tables etc., etc. The property of the late Mr. Amiroodin Tyebji.

One lot of photo albums suitable for presentation.

N. B.—Gold and Silver coins will be first put up in one lot and if the reserved bid is not reached, then the same will be sold separately

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNET & CO.
Bombay, 4th September, 1917.

Messrs. P. HORMUSJI & COMPANY.

No. 123, Crawford Market,
Central Compound.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST.

Daily bazar suppliers of dry and fresh fruits, vegetables, ice, fish and oilmanstores to Navies, Clubs, Hotels and private Families, Commission Agents, Purveyors and General Merchants.

All orders local or up-country carefully executed and promptly despatched under the special supervision of the proprietors.

Prices exceptionally cheap, genuineness of every article guaranteed.

A TRIAL ORDER EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

CASH ONLY WITH ORDER OR V. P.

TURKO-ROMAN BATH.

With Massage and Vibratory.
Massage by a qualified Lady.
Separate Chambers for Ladies only.
Insure your Health and Beauty.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
THE POPULAR BATH CHAMBERS,
869, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway Co.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 3 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday. Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

(For other Public and Legal Notices, see page 1.)

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

RAILWAY LOCKS and PADLOCKS of best quality in use by several Indian railways turned out at the Pioneer Lockworks, under expert European Supervision in varying sizes 1½in. to 3in. of Galvanized and Japanned iron and brass metals. Prices from Rs. 1-9 to Rs. 4-4 each R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dentist to His Majesty's Forces, Largest Dental Practice, East of Suez. Dr. CARR, D.D.S., DENTAL SURGEON, 107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY (OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, OVER FRENCH BANK).

Dr. Carr desires to intimate to the Residents of Bombay that he is still able to maintain the lowest fees in India for the highest grade English and American Painless Dentistry. Large contracts for dental materials having been entered into before the war, make it possible to maintain the present prices. (Other Dentists and small buyers have now to pay 50 and 60 per cent. more for their materials and their charges have gone up accordingly.)

Latest methods in fitting perfect artificial teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, etc.

FULL SETS UPPER OR LOWER FROM Rs. 50. Teeth without plates, Gold Crown, Bar and Bridge work. Teeth permanently filled with Gold, Porcelain and Amalgam (Painless).

Absolutely painless extractions. By his celebrated anaesthetic from one to 20 teeth may be extracted at a single sitting without the slightest pain also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform.

PYORRHOEA and other diseases of the mouth treated by the latest successful methods.

Dr. Carr is personally in attendance and guarantees all work.

Twenty years' experience in Europe, Asia and America.

Hours: Week days, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays, 10 to 12 noon.

DR. CARR, D. D. S.
107, ESPLANADE ROAD.

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR BOYS and GIRLS.—B. G. DESAI'S MATRICULATION CLASS, English, Mathematics. Daily (7-30—9 a.m.) Chanda Ranjee Girls' School, Bombay 4. 9590.

CAPABLE Graduate UNDERTAKES thorough TUITION in English, French and Mathematics. (Matric, P. E. and Inter) Apply to Box No. 155 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9644

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES AND MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupaty, Bombay. B

FRUITS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3/8, all charges included, by V.P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 9601.

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8292

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A LADY HOSPITAL ASSISTANT. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to DEWAN, Bansda State. 9632

WANTED—A SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Shahpura Coronation Ginning and Pressing Factory. Apply to Box No. 134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9551

WANTED—A qualified ENGINEER, as SUPERINTENDENT of the Raj Buildings, Darbhanga Raj. Pay Rs. 300-25-400. Apply to GENERAL MANAGER, Raj Darbhanga, Darbhanga, 30-8-17. 9634

WANTED—A COMPETENT CLERK for the Office of the Superintendent, R. I. M. Dockyard. Men with previous experience only need apply by letter to the undersigned. COMMANDER, C. W. RAMSAY, R.I.M., Superintendent, R.I.M. Dockyard, BOMBAY. 9648

WANTED—Smart and experienced PARSI TRAVELLING AGENTS to secure orders for sports goods from schools and the trade in Bombay and Madras Presidency also Central India either on commission basis or salary and commission. Those who live in European style preferred. Apply to Box No. 153 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9642

WANTED—A DRIVER for the Water Works Engines. Candidates should be in possession of at least a third class Engineer's certificate under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act and have experience of Fitter's Moulder's and Turner's work. Pay Rs. 50-2-60 per mensem. Applications will be received by the CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER, Sukkur Municipality, upto the 20th September, 1917, inclusive. 9633

WANTED

A YOUNG MAN, who has studied up to Intermediate Class possessing a good knowledge of Book-Keeping, wants EMPLOYMENT. Apply Box No. 156 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9645

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle. Sealing Wax, Black, Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9552

WANTED—LARGE BUSINESS PREMISES by an old established European firm, in or near Fort. Apply at once to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9519

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Complete elected English Tin CARD CANS. Apply Box No. 151, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9630

FOR SALE.—200 gross MOTOR SWABS of best quality. Price Rs. 1-14-0 per dozen. What enquiries? Apply to Box No. 152 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9641

PALMER the British made only high grade covers at Rs. 8 each; tubes Rs. 4 each. Whilst ordering, mention correct size and pattern. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. 8804

FOR SALE.—NASMYTH'S BAILING PRESS FACTORY PLANT, complete two presses 14 ft. Box one Engine, one Lancashire boiler, slightly used. Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road. 9541

FOR SALE.—Smart U. H. L. COLD ART STEEL COMBINATION ROLL TOP Brief and Foolscap size TYPEWRITER TABLES and CABINETS by Toledo Metal Furniture Co., of America, at MEHTA AUCTIONEER'S ROOMS, 53, Medows Street, Fort. 977

FOR SALE.—On the MAHIM FORESHORE abutting on the WESTERN AVENUE, a large piece of land, measuring 31,902 square yards having a Sea Frontage of 1,040 feet eminently suitable for fine Seaside residences or big Industrial concern. For particulars apply Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road. 9442

FOR SALE.—OWNER-DRIVEN FORD CAR. Fitted with electric self-starter, bright head and tail lights, English wire wheels, with an auto-adjusting spare wheel. Run about 1,500 miles. Kept in very good condition. Cost Rs. 3,800. Nearest offers solicited within seven days. Apply ROOM No. 426, TAJ MAHAL HOTEL. 9613

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—Four cylinder BELSIZE CAR, fitted with new tyres, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 4,000. Please apply to Box No. 154, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9643

TO BE LET.

TO LET—TOP and GROUND FLOOR FLATS also STABLES for MOTOR CARS at Rebsch Street, Club Road, Byculla. Apply to MAHOMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Tent Factory, Tardeo. 9610

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Appl to MANAGER

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition fro Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MANGALDAS MANMOHANDAS BHAGOODIA, late of Bombay Gurjar Bania Hindu Inhabitant, widower, merchant, ... Deceased.

CHAMPAKLAL HARILAL BHAGOODIA, paternal uncle's son's son of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Gurjar Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at C. P. Tank Road, outside the Fort, on behalf of and for the use and benefit of Kantilal Mangaldas Bhagoodia, a minor, under the age of 18 years, the son of the deceased abovenamed and limited to the period of his minority. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twentieth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 20th day of August, 1917.
Messrs. MANECKLAL & Co.,
9646 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. FRAMJI RUTTONJI SURVEYOR and MANECKJI RUTTONJI SURVEYOR, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of ARDESHIR DORABJI DARUWALLA, deceased have contracted to sell to our clients Bai RAMIBAI, widow of PURSHOTTAM CHHIBA and MAKAN PURSHOTTAM, the undermentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, or interest in or to the said property or having any claim in respect thereof by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift, or otherwise howsoever are required to make such claim known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims if any will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages or dwelling house standing thereon situate and lying and being at 4th Marine Lane, Dhobitalao, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 87 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 683, New No. 3113, Old Survey No. 17, and New Survey No. 8385 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 2673 and Street No. 23 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of on or towards the West by a passage on or towards the North by the property of Nowroji Suntoke and on or towards the South by 4th Marine Lane.

Dated this 1st day of September 1917.
SURVEYOR & Co.,
9637. Purchasers' Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 10th and 11th instant, those days being Public Holidays (Parsi New Year), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1917. 9647

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SPECIAL TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

IT IS NOTIFIED that only one first class and one second class RACE SPECIAL will run in connection with the Races to be held in Poona on the 5th instant. Those desiring to travel by these trains are advised to book their seats in good time as the issue of tickets will be stopped as soon as the accommodation is booked up.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
262

NOTICE.

OUR ARAB STABLES at Moreland Road are CLOSED from the 1st September and we have made temporary arrangements for receiving fresh Arabs at the Bellasis Road Stables, of Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., where they can be seen.

ABDUL WAHED MIRZA & CO.,
9578

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SHAREHOLDERS of the above Mills are hereby requested to receive from the Company's Office at Bombay or Indore, Receipts and/or Coupons of the New Issue as per Allotment letters posted to their registered addresses.

For the Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd.,
THE CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Agents.
9638

NOTIFICATION.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a HEAD MASTER of an English school. A science graduate and S. T. C. D. with teaching experience preferred. Pay according to qualifications with good prospects. Service Pensionable. Apply stating terms with testimonials.

MOTILAL L. PAREKH,
Divan, Baria State.
Hazur Office,
Devgad Baria,
Dated, 31st August, 1917. 9636

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR PICTURES
Every Evening at 6-30.
RUDYARD KIPLING'S
Masterpiece
"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED."
Pathe Gold Rooster Play in 5 parts.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
THE BRILLIANT COMEDY:
"A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS"
which took London by storm and enjoyed a long run at the Criterion Theatre.

TO-MORROW AT 9-30 P.M.
The great hit of the season:
"PEG O' MY HEART"
The charming story of an Irish girl whose sunny nature transforms a miserable family into a happy one.

THURSDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
The Roaring Farce:
"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW"
The Butler—Mr. Wheeler Dryden.

FRIDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"
Last Saturday's huge success.

SATURDAY AT 9-30 P. M.
The greatest of farces:
"THE GLAD EYE"

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
OWING TO NUMEROUS REQUEST
"PEG O' MY HEART."
will be played at the Matinee on SATURDAY 8th instead of the play now billed.

Night prices: Rs 4, 3, 2, 1 and ans. 8. Boxes Rs. 15 to 45.
Matinee prices: Rs 3, 1-8, 1, and Ans. 8. Boxes. Rs 12 and upwards.
Booking at Rose and Co. from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m week days; Saturday till 1 p.m.
PLANS OPEN ON WEDNESDAY AT 10 a.m. FOR MATINEE.

SPLENDID PICTURE PROGRAMME.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45
"THE MAGPIE"
"THE DRIFTER"
"A HASTY HAZING"
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Rs 1/8, Re 1, Ans 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

IN BOMBAY
and its suburbs our manufactured
COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES
SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON
are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranted for
ONE SUIT COMPLETE.
Price **Rs. 8** Per piece.
Order a piece To-day and mark what you save in the long run.
Order from—
GOOD LUCK COMPANY
BENARES CITY (India).

AMUSEMENTS.

THE **EXCELSIOR** Bombay's Premier Place of Amusement
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 TO-NIGHT
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY!
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents
WOLSELEY CHARLES' Famous Company
"THE SCAMPS"
In their Popular Variety Entertainment
MUSIC, MIRTH, MELODY, MERRIMENT.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

ELDORADO
DON'T FORGET
To-night At 5 p. m.
To-night At 10-15 p. m.
Last Night of the First 3 Episodes of
THE BROKEN COIN
To-morrow, Wednesday, 4th, 5th, & 6th Episodes
ALSO
"THE PURPLE MASK"
AND
"THE PERIL'S OF THE SECRET SERVICE".
At 6-45 p. m. and 8-30 p. m.
SCREEN, MAGAZINE & COMIC.
Telephone No. 1304. LAMINGTON ROAD, (North).

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
Renowned for showing the best pictures.
Lamington Road. **TO-NIGHT** TELEPHONE 2020.
PATHE'S GREAT SERIAL
"PEARL OF THE ARMY"
"PEARL OF THE ARMY"
A film that every patriotic citizen must see.
ALSO
"SPORTS IN THE INDIAN ARMY." Coloured.
See our brave Indian soldiers in training.
"PATHE'S GAZETTE" Latest from Blighty.
"DEAR BARGAIN"
and
"SCHEMER SKINNY'S SCANDAL" Comics.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
MATINEE, Every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m.

PEARL of the ARMY
is a serial of
THRILLS
A vivid, daring story unmasking America's secret foes, with peerless, fearless
PEARL WHITE
as "America's Joan of Arc," supported by a great cast.

2 LAST TWO NIGHTS 2
OF PRESENT PROGRAMME.
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10-0
GAIETY THEATRE.
PALACE OF VARIETIES
presents
FROLICS IN FROGLAND
By
ZILLA XAIDA & QUEENIE
And
MONSTER VARIETIES
By
LA PETIT ZILLA
MISS XAIDA STELLA
MISS QUEENIE LLOYD
And
THE WEATHERLEYS
In their
MUSICAL NOVELTY ACT
And
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
Comedy
Thursday, September 6th, 1917.
WONG TOY SUN
MARVELLOUS
CHINESE TRANSFORMIST
assisted by a
CHARMING LADY
THE
LADY IN RED
THE GIRL WITH THE
SIXTH SENSE

THE EMPIRE
Bombay's Premier Picture Theatre
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, & 10 P.M.
A GREAT GOLD ROOSTER PLAY
"KICK IN"
A thrilling American "Crook" Drama produced by the famous Gold Rooster Studios.
"KICK IN"
A drama with a "Punch."
A detective play of the best.
"KICK IN"
The film to beat the wet weather.
"KICK IN"
The grand story of a reformed criminal and a merciless detective.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in his latest furore
"CHARLIE IN TROUBLE"

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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, August 31st.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars	90½

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	100,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	60,000
,, ,, to France and Continent	14,000
,, ,, to Japan	
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	424,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	247,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 1st.

Bar Silver Spot	46
Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm Buyers.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/4
,, Fine Trade Bills' 3 months	5 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
,, 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	56½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	47¼
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	66½
Government Securities 3½%	56½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.40

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 1st.

3½% 1925—1928	£87½
4½% 1925—1945	£97½
5% New	£94 7/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept 1st.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Aug.-Sept.	595
Rapeseed. Ferozepore Ordinary Aug.-Sept. Value	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Buyers	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Value	560

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug.-Sept.	600
Linseed Small grains Aug.-Sept.	590
Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Absence of Buyers	595

London, Aug. 31st.

Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Absence of Buyers	595

London, Sept. 1st.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£120½
Hard Spelter Nominal	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 76/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Sellers	20/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Sellers	23/7½
Tone.—Inactive—Lack of tonnage.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept. Oct. Sellers	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept.	2/9

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

ombay, Sept. 3.

Both Liverpool and New York being closed on Saturday there were no Home cables to hand to-day. The New York Market is again closed to-day. The local quotation for Good Broach this morning both on Exchange and Association terms was Rs. 439. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 440 for Good Broach, Rs. 340 for Fully Good Bengal January, and Rs. 415/16 for Fine Khamgaon Akola January, and remained quiet but steady at about these prices with little business doing. At Colaba business was done in Good Broach on Association terms at Rs. 438, and the market closed quiet as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet. The enquiry is very moderate neither exporters nor mills showing much inclination to purchase.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine M.G. Bengal	—	Sept.	371
Good M.G. Westerns	..	Aug.-Sept.	436
Good H.G. Westerns	..	Aug.-Sept.	422
Good Sawgd Dharwar	..	Aug.-Sept.	470
Good M.G. Coompta	..	Aug.-Sept.	481
Good M. G.	..	Aug.-Sept.	460

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	..	April	438
Fine Khamgaon Akola	..	January	414
,, Khandeish	..	,,	396
,, Muthia	..	,,	374
,, Bengal	..	,,	359
Fully Good Bengal	..	,,	338

Quotations for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent. discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Broach good	..	April	435/8
Bengal Fully good	..	Jan.	334/8

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 3rd SEPTEMBER 1917.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	F.G.F.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	381	371	369			Ready.
H.G. Sind Punjab	381	371	369			,,
M.G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple"				473		,,
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				470		,,
M.G. Westerns				445	429	,,
H.G. Westerns				43.	419	,,
M.G. Compta				48.	472	,,
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			502	487		,,
M.G. Dharangadra			493	483		,,
M.G. Bagalkot				451		,,
H.G. Bijapur				443		,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 1st September:—

Cotton	4,286 bales
Wheat	3,556 cwts.
Linseed	11,075 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed etc.	866 ,,
Gingellyseed	443 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil ,,
Groundnuts	1,283 ,,
Castorseed	3,709 ,,
Rice	13,370 ,,
Myrabollams	283 ,,
Cottonseed	Nil
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	460 ,,
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

Send your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come, for One Rupee only.

Mr. D. Govindarao, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil Bellary, writes on 23—1—16. "My annual Life Reading has come out fairly correct."

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU

Chodavaram, Visagapatam District.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 3rd Sept., 1917, at 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G)		348	336	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Bengals (M.G.)	370	360	348	..	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	370	360	348	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	343	..	..	1/25th Jan 18
	..	..	375	350	Ready
Akola Khang Karanja (M.G.)	..	400	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
	..	408	388	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	415	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
	..	418	403	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	..	415	395	375	Ready
	..	..	..	440	1/25th Apl. 18 (4-30 p.m.)
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	..	480	465	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	..	360	..	Ready
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	380	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
	..	..	..	440	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	460	Ready
	..	..	..	472	Sept. 17
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	433	Ready
	..	..	..	437	Sept. 17
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	423	Ready
	..	..	..	475	Ready
Anthni Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	485	Sept. 17
	..	..	..	470	Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Sept. 3rd.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 0 0	6 2 0
,, Cawnpore 70-30	41 8 0	6 1 0
,, Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	6 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 9 0	6 15 0
,, Cawnpore	6 9 0	6 15 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 5 0	7 11 0
,, Thin	7 0 0	7 6 0
Teeleseed, White 85-15	45 0 0	9 8 0
,, Gajar 75-25	44 0 0	9 4 0
,, Gajar 50-50	36 0 0	8 0 0
,, Black	43 0 0	9 2 0
Poppyseed, White	7 8 0	7 14 0
Groundnuts	38 0 0	7 12 0
Mowraseed	4 3 0	4 7 0

Forward.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	6 7 3
,, Sept Contract	6 3 0
Linseed May	9 0 9
,, Sept. Contract	7 13 6

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

The silver market was quiet but steady and a fair amount of business was put through. The undertone of the market continues to be good.

Bar Gold, 25-15.
Shield Sovereign. 17.
Dragon, 16.
Silver Ready ex-Duty. 97-11.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-Duty. 97-12.
Silver 2nd Sett., ex-Duty, 98-4.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/5 13/32.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 193¼.
3 Months' Sight Francs, Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 223.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 331½.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 150.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 146½.
Bank Demand on New York, Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47:—
Cum-Warrant, 95.
Warrant, 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 82.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. small pieces, 68.
3 per cent. small pieces, 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice, 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable long dated. 75.
Municipal long dated, 74.
Municipal short dated, 78.
City Improvement Trust 60 years January-July, 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
Sanitary, 92.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was steady to firm and a fair amount of business was put through. There was a good rise mostly in weaving mill shares and Tata Deferred shares, which have improved by about Rs. 45.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,837/8 to 1,850, Madhavjees from 2,400 to 2,450, Fazulbhoys from 825 to 850 and closed at 827/8, Davids from 530 to 535, ex-dividend. Pearls from 530 to 535, Shapurjis from 136/4 to 133/12, Simplexs from 727/8 to 732/8.

Nagpurs improved to 2,427/8, Bombay Dyeings improved to 1,010. Bombay Uniteds to 725, Coorlas to 550, Crescents to 247/8, Currimbhoys to 357/8, Finlays to 330, Indore-Malwas to 362/8, Kohinoors to 532½, Luxmi Cottons to 1,310, Morarjees to 2525, New Citys to 850, Swadeshis to 1,815, Tata Mill Ordinary to 705, and Textiles to 1,800.

Tata Ordinary (old) shares improved to 282/8, and (new) to 86/4. Deferred shares (old) were placed between 1,310 and 1,350 and closed at 1,335, (new) Deferred shares improved to 310. Katni Ordinary were steady at 262/8 ex-dividend, and Deferreds at 1,290 ex-dividend, Indian Cements improved to 325, and Shivrajpurs improved to 56/12.

Alcock Ashdowns improved to 1,100, Bombay Burmas to 1,050, British Burmas were quoted at 7/14, Bombay Tramways improved to 350, Bombay Steams were steady at 305, and Telephones improved to 164.

BANK OF BOMBAY,

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 1st September, 1917.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital		100,00,000
Reserve Fund		92,00,000
Public Deposit at Head Office	55,75,706	
,, Deposits at Branches	100,69,491	
		157,45,197
Other Deposits		23,61,22,755
Post Bills		3,837
Sundries		18,79,542
	Rs.	27,29,51,425

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	233,60,177
Other authorised Securities	27,81,898
Credits on Government and other authorised securities	148,37,092
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	546,13,418
Bills Discounted and Purchased	76,91,201
Dead Stock	9,54,050
Stamps	6,069
Bullion	3,165
Balance with other Banks	4,28,870
Sundries	3,76,444
Cash	16,78,99,021
Rs.	27,29,51,425

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CLAIM AGAINST INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO. DISMISSED.

PLAINTIFF'S MISCONCEPTION OF LEGAL RIGHTS.

Archibald Patrick Brewin ..... Plaintiff

v.

The Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd. ... Defendants

(Before Justice Beaman.)

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff, the late manager of the "Bombay Chronicle," against the defendants (the Indian Newspaper Co.) claiming the sum of Rs. 3,840 as damages for breach of the agreement of service between him and the defendant Company.

Mr. D. B. Binning and Mr. D. S. Erulkar appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, Advocate-General, appeared for the defendants.

Briefly the facts as alleged by the plaintiff were that he undertook the duties of manager of the "Bombay Chronicle" press and business generally on the 1st of September, 1913, on the terms contained in the defendant Company's letter to him of the 28th of July, as agreed to by him in his letter of the 8th of August, 1913, and of an interview of the 9th August, 1913, between him and Mr. C. H. Setalvad, one of the Company's directors.

On the 3rd of April, we received from the defendant company a letter to the effect that it had by a resolution alleged to have been passed on the 29th of March, 1916, appointed Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, one of the directors, to supervise the management of the Company and with a view to put the entire management on efficient and economic lines had empowered the said Mr. Cama (1) to make all arrangements and take all necessary measures; (2) to appoint and to suspend and to make and enforce disciplinary rules; (3) to pass and check all orders for purchases; (4) to pass and check all payments; and (5) to issue orders for carrying out all or any of the above objects. This letter came to him as a great surprise because he had worked with remarkable success as manager and owing to his abilities, energy and enthusiasm the company's business prospered. By reason of the company's action in appointing Mr. Cama, the plaintiff was in fact deprived of his position as manager in breach of the agreement of service between him and the Company; he was in fact superseded and placed in an entirely different position to that which he had been engaged to fill, and instead of being the manager with full powers of control and direction of the business, the press and the Company's subordinates, he was divested of authority and control and ceased to be the real manager save only nominally. On the 6th of April, 1916, the plaintiff, therefore, left the Company's service as his position as manager had been taken away from him. Since then he tried to get work of a similar nature but without success.

DEFENDANTS' CASE.

The defendants' case was that under the powers reserved to the Board under the Articles of Association, the Board of Directors was entitled to appoint Mr. Cama to supervise the affairs of the Company. The letter which informed the plaintiff of Mr. Cama's appointment could not have been a surprise to him because he well knew that the Directors were discussing for a long time with the plaintiff about putting the entire management on more economic lines and thinking of appointing Mr. Cama to supervise on their behalf the management. The plaintiff in the course of discussion had welcomed this appointment. The Board was perfectly justified in taking measures for the supervision on their behalf of the management in order to put it on more economic lines. This appointment was no breach of the agreement between the plaintiff and the Company. Mr. Cama did not take the control of affairs out of the plaintiff's hands or undertake the direction and management of the business without consulting the plaintiff or countermand and overrule the plaintiff's actions or act in such a way as to divest him of his powers of management. The defendants emphatically denied that their action in appointing Mr. Cama was "mala fide" or done in order to retaliate on him for certain things alleged to have been done by his brother. This allegation was an afterthought and never suggested by the plaintiff in his correspondence with the Company. On the 6th of April and subsequent days, the plaintiff absented himself without any just cause and when called upon to resume his duties he refused to do so. The plaintiff thereby committed a breach of his agreement with the defendants and was not entitled to any relief; the suit should therefore be dismissed with costs.

ISSUES RAISED.

Mr. Wadia for the defendants raised the following issues:—Viz. (1) whether the plaintiff discloses any cause of action; (2) whether the defendant Company has committed any breach of the agreement with the plaintiff; (3) whether the plaintiff is entitled to the amount claimed or any other sum; (4) whether the breach was not that of the plaintiff.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

To explain the first issue counsel said that he would put in the letter of 28th July, 1913, from the Company's secretary to the plaintiff and the plaintiff's letter of 8th August accepting the appointment as manager. Under Art 117 of the Articles of Association the management was entirely vested in the Board and under Article 124, Mr. Cama was appointed to supervise. The plaintiff was never asked to go away and was not given any notice. Mr. Craig's appointment was made by the Board in place of Mr. Yeshwantrao. The material terms of the agreement between plaintiff and the Company contained in the letter of 28th July, 1913, were as follows:—

The period of service was to be three years commencing from 1st September, 1913, provided, however, that during the first six months of the said terms your engagement shall be considered to be probationary or experimental, and at the end of such first six months the Directors may by notice in writing terminate the engagement hereby made. Your salary is to be Rs. 700 p.m. for the first six months thereafter it is to be Rs. 750 for the next six months and thereafter it is to be Rs. 800 p.m. for the remaining two years. You will obey and comply with all lawful orders and directions given to you from time to time by the Directors and you will use your best endeavours to promote and maintain the success and reputation of the newspaper and the press and the interests of the Company. You will devote yourself exclusively to the said business and will personally attend thereto at all times during the usual business hours. If at any time during your employment you will be guilty of any misconduct or neglect to give your whole time and personal attention to the said business or absent yourself therefrom without leave or will disobey or neglect any lawful orders or directions of the Directors etc., etc., then and in any such case the Directors shall be at liberty to determine your employment forthwith without any notice and upon such determination you will not be entitled to any bonus for the then current year nor to claim any compensation or damages for in any respect or by reason of such determination.

COUNSEL'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Binning in his opening address said that his client was appointed "general" manager and he was given to understand by Mr. Setalvad and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta that individual directors would have nothing to do with the management. After he joined he conducted the business in a thoroughly efficient manner. Counsel then referred to certain scandalous articles that appeared in the "Briton." Owing to these articles the Board was incensed and Mr. Cama's appointment was made. Mr. Cama was an experienced solicitor, but had no experience of press management. The Board's resolution appointing Mr. Cama was a perfectly illegal one., Mr. Cama's appointment made it impossible for the plaintiff to remain. Mr. Cama dismissed the servants of the Company and interfered in the plaintiff's work; therefore under section 53 of the Indian Contract Act, the plaintiff was perfectly justified in leaving. So long as Mr. Cama was there, either legally or illegally it was not possible for Mr. Brewin to carry out his duties as general manager. The plaintiff remained absent because he was ill and there was Major Barnhardo's certificate to the effect that he wanted rest.

Mr. Wadia (for the defendants) submitted that on the plaintiff's counsel's own showing Mr. Cama was appointed for curtailing expenses and if it was suggested that the owner of a business could not supervise, then no business could go on. There was therefore no cause of action because the plaintiff was not deprived of his management.

His Lordship said that the plaint did not disclose a cause of action. As long as they were willing to pay his salary, the plaintiff had no cause of complaint. The promise of the Company was to pay him his salary and he was to work.

Mr. Binning submitted that that was not so; the promise was that he was to be the manager in fact, and they rendered his position impossible.

His Lordship: As long as they were willing to pay his salary for doing less work or no work, there could not be any complaint.

Mr. Binning: But they took away his duties.

His Lordship: I wish some one would take away my labours; I should like nothing better.

Mr. Binning: Even with regard to your Lordship supposing your Lordship were made to act as a judge in name only and a very young civilian put in your Lordship's place to do your work.

His Lordship: I should like nothing better: if they gave me my salary, I would enjoy a long vacation.

Mr. Binning: I cannot put the case any further.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship then delivered the following judgment on the preliminary issue:—

On the preliminary issue I have heard counsel. But from the moment the pleadings were read, it seemed to me very clear that the plaintiff had misconceived his legal rights. What actually happened was that the plaintiff was engaged by the defendant Company for a term of three years as general business manager. The conditions of the employment are contained in the letter of 28th July, 1913, and accepted by the plaintiff Mr. Brewin on the 8th August. I am not now concerned with any of those terms. Because it is not alleged that Mr. Brewin fell short in any single point of the duties entrusted to him. On the contrary he appears to have managed the paper with great skill and energy. But in April, 1916, some four or five months before the expiration of the contract an unfortunate episode occurred between Mr. Brewin's brother, who was the editor of another paper called the "Briton," and Mr. Horniman, who was the editor of the "Bombay Chronicle." The plaintiff believes, though into this it is now quite unnecessary to go, in consequence of the ill-will so engendered the directors appointed one of their members, Mr. Cama, to exercise supervision over the expenditure of the paper, and of course, directly, more or less, and indirectly to a very great extent over the management of Mr. Brewin. On that Mr. Brewin at once declared that the terms of his agreement were broken and that he would relinquish his employment unless Mr. Cama were removed. This he has, unfortunately for himself, and, as his counsel says, more unfortunately for the paper, actually done.

Now, as soon as we come to analyse what really happened, it is obvious that the plaintiff's case can only rest upon some such rather strange proposition as this, that he had given consideration to the defendant Company for being allowed to be their manager. It is not suggested that they reduced his pay or threatened to do so, and although the appointment of Mr. Cama must have been very vexatious, the plaintiff's proper course evidently was to inform the directors on every occasion on which Mr. Cama exceeded his authority and interfered with Mr. Brewin's management. So he might have continued to work on under protest and the responsibility being deliberately thrown upon Mr. Cama it seems to me that the result would have been that he would have drawn his salary for doing very much less than he had contracted to do.

Under such circumstances I entirely fail to discover any cause of action on his part for a suit of this kind. The Company did not terminate his agreement or withhold his salary. He of his own accord did so in a fit of pique or resentment which we all can understand and sympathise with, but which so far as I can see, gives him no legal rights against the Company.

I must decide this preliminary issue in favour of the defendant Company and hold that on the pleadings and the fuller statement of his learned counsel that the plaintiff has no cause of action against the defendant Company. The suit must be dismissed with all costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel.

Solicitors for the defendants:—Messrs. Payne and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 4TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1917.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES

S. C. Ct. 678-29898-16—Merwanji K and Co., Phiroze C. Mistry v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ld., Crawford and Co.

S. C. Ct. 679-24899-16—Merwanji K and Co., Phiroze C. Mistry v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ld. Crawford and Co.

1177-16—Matu J and M Abdulla Allarakhia and Co. a firm v Mohomed Hussein Hirji, Mulla and M.

312-17—Soonderdas and Co. Madan Gopal Ramjidas a firm v Forzunul Jivanram and anr Merwanji K & Co.

448-17—Malvi M R & Co. Shamlal Sukhanand and ors v Messrs. Mukundilal Umedmal a firm, Kanga and S.

428-17—Jam R and D Shaik Dadu Miya bin Shaik Zaimodin v Karimabibi, Mulla and M.

1325-15—Madh K and Ch Eliji Umersey and ors v. Damodar Jugjiwan, Craigie B and C.

622-17—Mehta D and L Goculdas Kallianji and ors v Purshotam Kalidas and ors Edg G W and Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL. LONG CAUSE.

1136-15.—Payne and Co., Khatubai v. Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co., Surveyor & Co., Little & Co., Part Heard.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

612-16—In Person Cooverji Kharshedji Mody v Carl W Gay and anr.

1006-16—Khand L and M Sada Pana and Co. a firm v. Maugaldas Nagindas Motiwalla.

1007-16—Khand L and M Virji Panaji and Co. a firm v. Sa Jugjiwan Talatchand.

1359-16—Edg G W and Co. The Piece Goods Trading Co. a firm v. Messrs. Karsondas Runchoddas a firm.

314-17—Vachha and Co. Messrs. Khurshedji Ardeser Divecha v Balubhai Motiram Malvi M R & Co.

465-17—Khandvala and Co. Raichand Motichand and a firm v. Chhita Karson and ors.

576-17—Mulji and Tha Nanalal Parbhuram v Lowji Mayashanker Trivedi.

651-17—Khambatta and Co. Kering Rupchand and Co. a firm v. G Bell, Murray.

745-17—Mehta D and L Messrs. Mathuradas Ramji and Co. v. The Lakhaji Raj Mills Co. Ld.

750-17—Crawford B & Co. Das & Co. a firm v. The Engineering Stores Trading Co. a firm.

777-17—Rustomji & Gir. Pasoo Mulji and anr v Ramprasad Mulchand Soonderdass and Co.

788-17—Soonderdass and Co. Messrs. Sidhuram Visondaram v. Messrs. Hardatsingh Bhawansing Jamsetji R & D a firm.

806-17—Malvi M R & Co. Narsing Das, Mohanlal and ors. v. Bhagwatdas. Haribux and anr.

814-17—Captain and V Sha Mowji Sunderji a firm v. Khoja Rahimtulla Visram.

816-17—Edg G W and Co. Pandarinath Kashinath Telang v. Shamkore widow and anr.

817-17—Payne and Co. Dady Nusserwanji Dady and ors v. Sulleman Hashan Sowdagar.

841-17—Vachha and Co. Messrs. Bhirumal Narlaji and Co. a firm v. Luxuman Dharmaji and anr Pandia and Co.

870-17—Pandia and Co. Messrs. Dinshawji Bhikaji Khan and Co. a firm v. Messrs. Bhaichand Karamchand & Co. Matu J and M.

871-17—Mehta D and L Joshi Pranjiwan and Bros. a firm v. M Fakir Mahomed Saheb and Co. a firm.

874-17—Shroff and D Vajir Haji Contractor v. Jivendas Bhogabhai Ruperel.

876-17—Craigie B and Co. The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (India) Ltd. v. Abdul Latif.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSE

647-17—Ard H D and Co. Abraham E J Abraham v. Shivnarayan Baldeo a firm.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

438-16—Captain J V The Advocate General of Bombay v. Kazi Sheriff Mahomed Saley Londey, Payne and Co. Part heard.

271-17—Captain J V Hooseinbhai Fazalbhai and anr v. Fatmabai widow and ors Shroff D, Mulji and Th. Part heard 7-8-17.

631-17.—Little & Co., Messrs. J. Begbie & Co., a firm v. Hemraj Jairam, Pandia & Co. N.

654-17.—Motichand & D. Chotalal Mangaldas v. Patel Bhagwandas Vithaldas, Sham M & H.

1312-15—Dubash and Co. Ardesir Cursetji Powwalla v. Bai Kapurbai widow Captain and V.

243-17—Pandia and Co. Chimayya Jalooji Ghansheet v. Jalram Jalooji and ors Mehta D and L.

BEFORE THE ACTING PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P No. 11-17 Suit No. 368-17.—In person. Bai Bhullibai widow & anr. v. Purshotam Jeewan and anr Jam R & D.

P. P. M. J. No. 13-17—In Person Sarah Collona v. Ernest C. Collona.

POONA RACES.

FIRST MEETING: FIRST DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 3.

(*To be run on Wednesday, September 5.*)

The following horses were left in after declaration of weights on Monday:—

THE BALDOYLE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Triple Alliance 9-9, Fire Finch 9-5, Caryanda 9-5, Black Kite 8-12, Premiere 7-12, Bunty 7-12, Little Nan 7-7, Romanesque 7-6, Binfield Grove 7-4, Dress 7-0, Margreen 6-12, Somali 6-8.

THE LINCOLN PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Gladiator 9-12, Bright Bird 9-7, Billy Bawn 9-6, Drill Mistress 9-1, Bellicose 9-0, Servian 8-4, Fine Trout 7-13, Andoversford 7-4, Arlee 6-11, Duet 6-10, Condescure 6-9, Pink Flannel 6-6.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Peacemaker 9-8, Ace of Hearts 9-5, Section 9-1, Arrow 8-12, Investment 8-7, Ata Allah 7-9, Tawdry 8-5, Advance 8-3, Burg 8-3, Angler 7-7, Crusader 7-7, Full Moon 6-11.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Radiant 8-1, Ali Bey 8-13, Dan Russel 7-10, Calder Vale 7-7, Magyar 9-3, Kiltoi 9-3, Bachelor's Wedding 9-3.

THE CRITERION PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Bydand 8-7, Thunder 8-10, Camberley 7-8, Footman 8-0, Dersingham 8-3, Forfeit Lass 8-3.

THE DEALERS NEW PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Banker 6-6, Brave Boy 8-6, Apollo 8-7, Full House 8-10, St. Leger 8-7, Bill Bailey 7-10, Gold Field 8-6, Garland 8-10, Starling 8-0, Legislator 8-6, Devildom 8-7, Launceston 9-0, Zuheir 8-11, Cingalese 8-0, Pacific 8-7, Natal 8-0, Union Jack 6-12.

THE POONA DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles.

Ormuz 8-3, Rose Hill 6-12, Black Hussar 9-0, Mooltan 8-11, Maazool 8-3, Collingwood 9-7, Morning Light 8-7, Angler 7-12, Nawebzada 8-9.

"OUR DAY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It will be seen from her Excellency Lady Chelmsford's appeal to the women of India that a suggestion is made that everyone shall buy and wear a Red Cross Flag in honour of the day on the 12th December, 1917. The Union Jack is the flag which it is proposed shall be worn throughout the country, and it is hoped presently to organise bands of workers in all important centres in connection with this movement.

Meanwhile the Executive Committee will be much obliged for assistance in carrying this scheme into effect. Several millions of tiny flags will be wanted, and tenders with specimens for their supply, as well as offers of free supply from patriotic donors, are now invited.

Communications should please be addressed to—Yours, etc.

E. T. BUCK,
Honorary Secretary,
"Our Day."

Northbank, Simla, Sept. 1.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 4th Vad of Adhik Bhadrapad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 16th of Julkat, 1335.
Parsi: 29th of Aspandad, 1286.
Jewish: 17th of Elul, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 24 min. Sunset 6h. 51 min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mr. B. G. Horniman's Public Lecture on "Mesopotamia and its Moral—I," Monarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street, 6-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 8.

Dr. Harold Mann's public lecture on Temperance and the War, Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon, 5-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: "The Seampe" at 9-30; Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 Cinema, and 9-30 The Howitt-Phillips Company in A Pair of Silk Stocking.

Empire Cinema; 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0 p.m.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

		Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	—	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore).	—	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	—	9 15	12 0
Madras Mail	—	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	—	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class).		8 30	7 0
Poona Express	—	19 40	7 55

		Dep.
Punjab Postal Express	}	On days of arrival seven hours after mail steamer is signalled
Calcutta Do. do.		
Madras Do. do.		

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure times from Colaba:—

BOMBAY.

		Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	—	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	—	9 15	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express	—	7 40	21 21

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rifles, will play a programme of music, this evening, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 o'clock.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rifles, will play a programme of music, this evening, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Commencing from to-day, mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Busra and Mohammerah will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office every third day.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the above Association will be held this evening, at 6 o'clock, at the Improvement Trust Office, when Mr. R. P. Masani will

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(America.)
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Opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	Page
LEADING ARTICLES	
Lord Chelmsford's Opportunity ...	4
Public Opinion ...	4
NOTES OF THE DAY ...	4
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War ...	5
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Jammed between Tram Car ...	6
Bombay Municipal Corporation ...	6
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS ...	3
Legal Intelligence ...	3
GENERAL NEWS.	
Present Political Situation ...	5
mittee ...	7
Leader and Public Meeting ...	6
Casualty List ...	7
THE WEATHER ...	10
COMMERCIAL ...	3

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A MOST UNRELIABLE CORRESPONDENT."—Not quite good enough. You want more experience.

HIRALAL C. VARODIA.—We regret we cannot publish your letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, September 4, 1917.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S OPPORTUNITY.

The "Madras Mail's" threat to Mr. Montagu has missed fire with a vengeance. It has been a case of "biting off more than you can chew,"—if the colloquialism may pass. Intended as a terrifying challenge it has been treated as a piece of stupid impertinence. The interesting fact was revealed by the "Hindu" that the editor of the "Madras Mail" "had been summoned to and was installed as a guest in Government House, Ootacamund" during the week immediately before the publication of the offensive, and now notorious, intimidation of the Secretary of State. As a consequence, it has been found necessary to explain—in the rather vain hope, we fear, of explaining away,—the "Word to Mr. Montagu" in an over long columnful of words. There is energetic insistence on the visit to Ootacamund having been "purely social." But our contemporary spoils its case by protesting too much. A personal visit to the author of Mrs. Besant's internment immediately before the publication of a furious and menacing attack on the Secretary of State *à propos* of the latter's enquiry into that episode, may have been an unhappy coincidence and, of course, the editor's word must be accepted. But when the "Madras Mail" proceeds to say that "the article on Mr. Montagu was not prompted directly or indirectly by any official," and that "neither at the time nor since has any official been asked for, or volunteered advice on the subject," we are compelled to say that it rather taxes the credulity of its readers. We are not sure, indeed, that in setting up this claim the journal does not underrate the intelligence of the public quite unnecessarily. For it is impossible to overlook or disguise the fact, that, if ever an article bore internal evidence of external inspiration, such was the case with the "Madras Mail's" attack on Mr. Montagu. Sir Subramania Iyer merely recorded a universal impression when he said that the article in question was "obviously inspired by Anglo-Indian officialdom." Nor indeed is official "inspiration" of this kind so rare or uncommon a phenomenon as to arouse a serious argument. The practice is not unknown in other countries, and, up to a point, is legitimate enough, but in India there has been a distinct tradition of utilising or influencing the public Press on suitable occasions. A certain section of the Anglo-Indian Press, not to mention the openly or secretly subsidised Indian journals,—as to which many an interesting fact could be told,—has, of course, always revelled in the role of jackal to officialdom.

Be that as it may, we must turn to a more important issue than the flash in the pan executed by the "Madras Mail." Curiously enough, here again we are up against "inspired" journalism. It is an open secret that, more often than not, Simla chooses the "Pioneer" as the vehicle of its deliverance, or, to vary the metaphor, as the advance-guard of its onslaught. Sometimes the Secretariat vouchsafes tit-bits to our contemporary, and sometimes the Allahabad journal laboriously scrapes together the crumbs on its own. We will leave it to the public to determine whether there is more in the following interesting paragraph which has just appeared in the "Pioneer," than meets the eye. Says the Allahabad journal:

"It may safely be assumed that the speech of the Viceroy at the opening of the Simla Session of the Imperial Legislative Council on Wednesday will be of exceptional importance. His Excellency's utterances on public questions have invariably been marked by candour and directness and never perhaps in the history of the Indian Empire was the need for unambiguous speaking more imperative than it is to-day. We believe that the preponderance of sober and informed opinion in this country is convinced of the good faith of the British and Indian Governments and looks askance at the demands for immediate revolutionary changes which have been so insistently put forward during the past few months. There are indeed significant indications in several provinces of direct hostility to these demands on the ground that if they were acceded to, grave injury must inevitably be inflicted on large and important communities. The Government of India have an unanswerable reply to the charge that they have suppressed constitutional agitation and they will no doubt welcome the opportunity which is apparently to be given by a hostile critic to meet this charge in the Council. There can be no ordered progress where a Government has not the courage to discriminate between liberty and licence and the greater the recognition accorded to this fact in India the better it will be for the welfare and happiness of her people."

Stripped of its flummery and translated into "uninspired" language, the above paragraph means that, if the "Pioneer" may be trusted, the Viceroy intends to make a speech at the opening of the new session of the Imperial Legislative Council on Wednesday whose character is not unsignificantly revealed by the copious anticipatory praise bestowed upon it by the "Pioneer." It is true enough that his Excellency's speech is being awaited and looked forward to with unusual interest and even anxiety in this country. A feature of the present crisis, as we have pointed out in these columns, has been the silence of Lord Chelmsford. We have cavilled at the reticence as being both excessive and not strictly fair to the subordinate Administrations who were supposed, not without reason, to be carrying out a policy dictated from Simla, and having, in the process, a pretty rough time of it at the hands of the Indian public.

As recent developments have shaped, however, the Viceroy's sustained silence in the immediate past enhances the value of the opportunity that now presents itself to him. We would venture to urge upon his Excellency, and upon his advisers, that the occasion afforded by the forthcoming meeting of the Imperial Council, lends itself to extremely useful or extremely mischievous handling. The Viceroy can, if he so choose, pour oil upon troubled waters by conceiving his present responsibility in a spirit of broad statesmanship. A lecture, on the other hand, on the lines suggested by the "Pioneer," would be as inopportune as, we fear, it must be unfortunate. The office of the Viceroy of India is as exalted as it is unique, and does not lend itself to partisanship. The attempt to identify his Excellency with the type of Extremism represented by the Allahabad journal will, we earnestly hope, fail. The times are not seasonable for any hectoring or harshness. His Majesty's Government have made a momentous decision, which includes a visit to India of his Majesty's Secretary of State for purposes of conference and enquiry. The highest interests of this country, and of the Empire, demand that that mission should prove a success. It is essential that Mr. Montagu should not arrive here in the midst of a raging controversy. Indian leaders are undeniably doing their best to assist in restoring, as far as maybe, the right kind of atmosphere for the Secretary of State's reception. His Excellency the Viceroy can do infinitely more. The occasion is here, and the need for conciliation was never greater than to-day. We trust he will use his opportunity in the right spirit. If his Excellency offers a truce and frees the country from the present clouds of gloom created by a mistaken and misguided policy, we can assure him that the response will be warm and generous. In that event all parties will enter upon the discussion before us in an atmosphere of mutual goodwill and desire for a solution which will spell peace, contentment and progress.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Since further proceedings are pending in connection with the deplorable fatality into the circumstances of which the Coroner concluded his enquiry yesterday, we refrain from comment on the main issue that was before the jury. It will be noted, however, that Dr. Nunan once more, and very properly commented on the scandal of the want of proper street ambulances for the conveyance of injured persons to hospital. The Commissioner of Police not long ago described the hack victoria as a handy vehicle for removing people, who may be between life and death, to the nearest hospital, which may be a mile or more away, and attempted to make out a case for the neglect to use the ambulances presented to the City some years ago by the Trades Association. We fancy the public will have more sympathy with Dr. Nunan when he remarks, "that such a serious case should have to be removed to hospital in such a "Bed-of-little-ease," as the average badly-springed ticca gharry over roads which would be a disgrace to an Australian bush village was a scandal which cried to heaven for reform and remedy."

In an earlier part of his racy summing-up the Coroner remarked that "much public interest had been aroused in this case, at least as much as could be expected in a city, one of the most lamentable characteristics of which was an almost complete absence of a strong and healthy public opinion." That, of course, is an exaggeration. But it is true that public opinion is not so strong and so healthy as it might be and as it would be under more healthy conditions. What is amazing is that any public opinion at all survives in India, in face of the absence of any machinery to enforce it. The only public opinion to which authority in this country is responsible is 7,000 miles away and that it can afford to ignore, even when a Mesopotamian scandal sends the British public into a state of apoplectic fury. Take this question of street ambulances! Months ago the Coroner himself drew attention to this scandal, provoked thereto by a most deplorable incident. His protest was endorsed by the leading organs of public opinion. What would have been the result in a country where the authorities responsible for these things are also properly responsible to the public through the machinery of representative institutions. Such a grave scandal would have been remedied by now or some acceptable reason to the contrary shown. What happens in the City of Bombay where the matter is in the hands of an official, with almost autocratic powers, responsible only to a pachydermatous collection of superiors who are not responsible to or dependent on the Indian public for their existence? The Commissioner of Police, after his attention has been pointedly drawn to the matter by a public association, condescends after an interval of a month to send a reply, which in any country where public opinion possessed the means of enforcing its views would have been treated as an impertinence or an exhibition of unfitness for authority. And the Government remains supremely indifferent. That is the deadly blight which prevents public opinion from thriving and the wonder is that it does not kill it outright.. If the Government of Bombay and the Commissioner of Police choose to ignore the scandal to which Dr. Nunan draws attention, how does he suppose public opinion can move them from their attitude of indifference? This is one of the little things, example of the kind that we meet with every day of our lives, which emphasise the evils of a bureaucratic system and the need for the transfer of control to the public, whose opinion will become sufficiently vocal in such matters as soon as it feels that it can be practically effective as well as vocal.

Notes of the Day.

The Stockholm Conference.

A telegram from Stockholm says that, in view of the London Conference, the organisers of the Stockholm Conference have finally abandoned the idea of meeting on September 9th and have adjourned the Conference indefinitely. The decision must come as a great relief to all who are concerned for the cause for which the Allies are fighting. The organisers of the Conference may be given the credit of good intentions and those who, like Mr. Henderson supported the idea of the Conference as a consultative body, no doubt, had the best of motives. But if, in the face of the declared wishes of the Allied Governments and the strong opposition of the bulk of the Allied peoples, and, not least, the reception which the Papal Peace Note has received and the conditions of peace defined by President Wilson—conditions which are still absent—they had persisted in adhering to the idea of the Conference they would merely have defeated their own purpose. In arriving at the decision not to hold the meeting of the Conference, its organisers have shown sound common sense as well as good intention.

"Experiments!"

The Madras Government have now decided to appoint non-official presidents for four district boards, "the local conditions of which vary to such an extent as to afford sufficient material to enable it to be thoroughly tested." His Excellency-in-Council, the press communiqué which announces this concession also states, "while reserving the right to terminate it, should public interest require, trusts the experiment initiated with the cordial assent of the Collectors concerned, may be justified." The people of Madras must feel grateful to the beneficient Collectors for giving their blessing to this small mercy! But, seriously, we trust that, so long as the authorities in this country refuse to transfer the control of local affairs from the bureaucracy to the representatives of the people, or do so, as in the present instance, to a negligible extent, they will at least refrain from indulging in patronising platitudes about "experiments" and the capacity of the people to justify them!

The Aim of the War.

The "Humanite," according to a Paris telegram, publishes the text of the statement drawn up by the Committee of the Inter-Allied Conference in London, which was entrusted with the drafting of a resolution regarding the general international policy. The statement, which offers the best argument against the advisability of the Stockholm Conference, is curiously enough published simultaneously with the announcement that the idea of that Conference has been indefinitely abandoned. The statement, of course, enunciates no new principle or policy. The fundamental aim of this war, as the Allies understand it, is that it is a war to end war. That aim cannot be secured until Prussian militarism, which made this war and which, after any peace negotiated with it, will make another war, is destroyed root and branch. Therefore, "the Allies must persevere with the war and attain the desire of the peoples that this be the last war."

The Duty of a Loyal Indian.

On the occasion of the prize distribution of State Schools the other day, the Maharajah of Alwar made a remarkable speech which comes as a happy contrast to the inanities perpetrated by the Maharajah of Kashmir in a recent utterance. After telling his youthful hearers that they were Indians, patriotic Indians and loyal Indians, the Maharajah proceeded:

> The air is rife in these days in India with questions of Home Rule and Self-Government within the Empire, and the war, in the words of the British Prime Minister, has made us a thousand years more advanced in our notions of life and people. All these questions of politics, to my mind, do not rest so much on pious hopes and concessions as they do on self-realisation which comes from within, and when this light dawns within the darkness of ignorance disappears and gives place to freedom which when applied to countries and peoples as a whole, acquires such aims as Home Rule, Self-Government etc. I cannot conceive any Indian who is true to his country and to the blood of his parents not uniting in the legitimate aspirations of India towards its ultimate goal of taking its rightful position within the Empire. This is the time when you must prepare yourselves in order that you may fulfill the needs that will come before you so that with right judgment and sound education you may be able to take your rightful position in the Empire and be citizens of a country or of a state which may feel proud of its gallant sons.

"Immeasurable Prospects."

In a recent article in the "Preussische Jahrbucher" Professor Delbruck, the Berlin historian, gives an account of German aims. The account is interesting in view of the fact that the Professor claims to be an opponent both of a "conciliation peace" and of "a pure power peace." The Professor's gaze is fixed not so much on Europe, as on a great colonial empire. "If our victory is great enough," he says,

> we can hope to unite under our hand the whole of Central Africa with our old colony of South-West Africa; Senegambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, Dahomey, well-populated Nigeria with the port of Lagos, Cameroon, the rich islands of San Thomé and Principe, with their splendid ports, the Katanga ore district, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Mozambique and Delagoa Bay, Madagascar, German East Africa, Zanzibar, and Uganda; and in addition the great port of Ponta Delgado in the Azores, one of the most important and most frequented coaling stations, and Horta, one of the most important centres of the Transatlantic cable system. At present the Azores belong to Portugal, which is at war with Germany. Portugal also owns the Cape Verde Islands, with the port of Porto Grande, one of the most frequented coaling stations in the Eastern Atlantic. All these territories together have over 100,000,000 inhabitants, United in a single ownership, and with their various characteristics supplementing one another, they offer simply immeasurable prospects. They are rich in natural treasures, rich in possibilities of settlement and trade, and rich in men who can work and also be used in war. To demand them is not unjust, and does not offend against the principle of equilibrium, since Germany would thus only be obtaining a Colonial Empire such as England and Russia, France and America, have long possessed.

GORDON V. GORDON.

We very much regret that in our report of the appeal proceedings in the above case it was stated, in the course of the preliminary *resumé* of the previous proceedings in the lower court, that Mr. Gordon had made allegations of misconduct against his wife. As a matter of fact no such allegations of misconduct, as is generally understood in such cases, were made. The respondent's only allegation in regard to Mrs. Gordon's conduct was that her conduct towards him was "annoying and provocative." And this allegation was entirely abandoned by the respondent when the case came on for hearing.

MASULIPATAM HOME RULE LEAGUE.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE ADVOCATED AT TOWN HALL MEETING.

(From a Correspondent.)

MASULIPATAM, Sept. 3.

Under the auspices of the Home Rule League, a public meeting was held in the Town Hall at 6 p.m. on Sunday, the 2nd instant, with Dr. Pattabhisitaramayya in the chair. The hall was crowded despite the inclement weather. Mr. Deobhankhan of "New India" addressed the meeting on passive resistance, its justification and adoption.

The following resolution was proposed, seconded and unanimously adopted:—"That this meeting of the citizens of Masulipatam deplores the delay in cancelling the internments of Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale, Wadia, Mahamed Ali, Shakatali and of others whose personal liberty has been curtailed without trial and declares that the restoration to liberty of the interned and grant of amnesty to all political prisoners of the country is essential to co-operation with Mr. Montagu and that in default of the Government taking these steps before a certain date to be fixed by the elders of the race, this meeting calls upon the people of the country to persist in constitutional agitation for securing their ends by adopting, wherever necessary, a policy of passive resistance to all orders interfering with the right of free speech and free association."

HYDERABAD (SIND) HOME RULE LEAGUE.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 3.

A huge public meeting was held on the 1st of September, the anniversary of the Home Rule League. Mr. Choithram spoke on why the League was started and what work it has accomplished. Mr. Jethmal spoke on the present political situation and told the people not to be satisfied with vague hopes but to agitate with hundredfold vigour.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The following members have joined the Home Rule League:—

Messrs. Allah Jowaya Uppal; Harju Moosa Kapadia; Surajmal Sanchiram; Hemraj Anandlal; Ganapat Janardan; Vinayak Damodar Pai; Pitamber Gordhan; Gordhandas Tribhuvandas; Jivrai Paramanand; Lalji Kalidas Bhatt; Chhotalal Odhavji Parekh; Amaratlal Vallabhadas; Kaseemalli Allaraksha; P. H. Merchant; Harisinh Waghji; Vimalprasad A. Desai; Motibhai Bapubhai; Dayabhai Himatlal; Ratansi Madhavji; Haridas B. Sampat; Jagjivan J. Sampat; Makanji J. Sampat; Govindji K. Dalal; Nyalchand Bavabhai; Pranlal Trikhuvandas; Ravishanker Purushottam; M. B. Tribokekar; G. V. Pradhan; R. V. Kamath and Motibhai Bahubhai Patel.

The following persons have joined the Indian Home Rule League. (Bombay Branch).

Messrs. Kandolia H. P.; Sahani D. M.; Deshpande N. B.; Thakkar V. G.; Thakkar S. D.; Deshamukha D. D.; Gaugan V. N.; Madari Lalaji Kanitkar R. R.; Kanthariya Vamanrov; Ganapatrov P. Keni; Kulkarni B. B.; Mhatre M. N.; Kavale J. G.; Savant S. R.; Palanitkar G. G.; Naik G. G.; Dharave N. B.; Damale; Lad R. T.; Mhadik A. B.; and Nimakar D. T.

The following donations have been received by the League:

Messrs. Manubhai and Natvarlal, solicitors Rs. 101; Messrs. The Hindustan Trading Co Rs. 25; Shet Khimji Damji Rs. 25.

Silver badges are now available for members.

CORRESPONDENCE IN DAILY PRESS,

MR. MAZUMDAR TRYING TO BRING ABOUT RECONCILIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

The Congress Reception Committee meeting controversy is going on in the daily press, leaders and correspondence both for and against each party being published. Telegrams are coming in from mofussil districts urging both sides to make up differences especially in view of the fact that the Congress will be held this year in Calcutta and the Secretary of State will probably be in India during Congress Session. Mr. Ambica Churan Mazumdar, President of the Lucknow Congress has come to Calcutta and is holding a Conference with a view to bring about reconciliation.

BRITISH STAND NEAR LENS AND LA BASSEE.

ENEMY OFFENSIVE ON RIGA FRONT.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE INDEFINITELY ADJOURNED.

FIRM BRITISH STAND.

RAIDS NEAR LENS AND LABASSEE REPULSED.

AERODROMES & RAILWAY STATIONS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 2
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Sept. 3.

A British communiqué says: We repulsed raids north-west of Lens and south-west of La Basse. The artillery on both sides was active east of Ypres.

Our aeroplanes bombed the aerodromes and railway stations on Friday night. The weather hindered flying on Saturday. We brought down one machine. Two of ours are missing.

SPLENDID SPIRIT OF TOMMIES.

DESPITE FLEMISH MUD AND WINTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Sept. 3.

The armies in Flanders are still floundering in mud. The enemy is having the worst experience as he is living in continual suspense under unceasing shell-fire. A weird spectacle is provided by the flashes of guns in day-light darkness, accompanied by bursts of shrapnel in storm-clouds. The explosion of shells of the heavy-guns throws the mud far and wide. The spirit of the Tommies is splendid and they refuse to be down-hearted at the first touch of Flemish winter.

AVIATOR'S TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

Major Bannatyne, D.S.O., Flying Corps and Gloucesters, has had a terrible experience. His engine stopped in mid-air, caught fire and fell. Major Bannatyne was scorched and crept out to the tail followed by flames and then hung by his hands to the framework. The machine crashed into a shed. Major Bannatyne is in a critical condition.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH NAVAL AIR-RAIDS.

AERODROME AND RAILWAY BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Sept 3.

The Admiralty states that naval aeroplanes raided the Ghistelles aerodrome last night. Several direct hits were made on the sheds and a fire started.

Bombs also exploded on the Ostend-Thorout railway line adjoining. Many tons of explosives were dropped and the machines returned.

AIR-RAID ON DOVER.

ONE KILLED AND SIX INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. Sept. 3.

It is officially announced that hostile aeroplanes crossed East Kent coast at 11-15 last night and flew towards the sea again, a few minutes later. A few bombs were dropped. The casualties are believed to be small.

A TIP-AND-RUN RAID.

LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Sept. 3.

Taking advantage of a lull in the storm and brilliant moonlight, the Germans indulged in a tip-and-run raid on a south-eastern town. Little damage was done.

LATER.

A British official communiqué says:—A single aeroplane carried out last night's raid and dropped seven bombs on Dover. One man was killed and four women and two children were injured.

DROWNING FATALITY IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Sept. 3.

Gunner Burkins (aged 55) R.G.A., who came to Rangoon from Home 18 months ago, was drowned at the Barr Street jetty. He was waiting yesterday for the launch to take him to one of the river forts and as he was getting into the launch, he took an uneven step and losing balance fell into the water and was never seen to rise. The deceased had seen service in the present war in France and had received the Queen's South African medal.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon attended the Races on Saturday afternoon.

Revd. Father A. Goodier arrived at Government House on Saturday.

His Excellency attended the Parade Service at All Saints Church, Kirkee, on Sunday morning.

H. E. the Governor of Madras has announced the offer from the Maharaja of Jeypore, to subscribe a lakh of rupees towards the construction of a central block of buildings for the Queen Mary College for women at Madras as a memorial to the late lamented Lady Sita Patta Maharani Circar of Jeypore.

Mr. Bhupendranath Basu arrived at Government House on Sunday.

Shrimant. Sir Parashramrao Bhausaheb Patwardhan, Chief of Jamkhandi has given two donations of Rs. 1,500 each to the Poona Seva Sadan and the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.

BATTLE OF CHEMIN-DES DAMES.

REVIEW OF ENEMY WASTAGE.

COMPARED WITH LOSSES AT VERDUN.

40 BIG ATTACKS IN 107 DAYS.

50 ENEMY DEFEATS IN CERNY-CRAONNE REGION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Sept. 3.

Reuter's correspondent, at the French Headquarters says the battle of Chemin des Dames in which the French army has been engaged for five months has been at least as severe a test as Verdun was last year. The length of the two fronts is approximately the same. Forty-nine German divisions were engaged at Chemin des Dames between May 5th. and August 20th. compared with twenty-five at Verdun during the same period last year when the fighting at Verdun was the heaviest. The fact that the French took 8552 prisoners during the period mentioned compared with 5863 during the corresponding period at Verdun clearly suggests that the wastage of German effectives at Chemin des Dames is almost twice as great as at Verdun, and even allowing for the fact that the fighting strength of a German division is considerably less than last year, evidently the battle of Chemin des Dames has been more costly to the enemy than Verdun.

GREAT STRAIN ON ENEMY TROOPS.

The strain of the battle of Chemin des Dames on the nerve of German troops is shown by the fact that only one out of forty-nine German divisions has re-appeared in the fighting line after withdrawal and the division which takes part in the fighting never remain more than twelve days at the front. There is every reason to believe that the Germans have between 450 and 500 batteries at Chemin des Dames, certainly as many as they had at Verdun last year. They have from ten to twelve batteries every thousand yards of the front, and have often employed two hundred batteries on a narrow front for a single attack. There have been forty big attacks, half German, half French, at Chemin des Dames in 107 days, besides minor attacks and counterattacks.

FIGHTING AT CERNY AND CRAONNE.

The bloodiest hand-to-hand fighting ever seen occurred on the crest of the line at Cerny and Craonne, where the area to be won was so narrow and the necessary advance so short that fifty defeats have not yet cured the German of the illusion that he can re-conquer it. Probably the enemy's strongest motive for keeping the battle of Chemin des Dames alive is the vain hope of wearing down the courage of the French, who have beaten him as signally at Chemin des Dames as at Verdun.

RECIPROCAL CANNONADING ON AISNE.

TWO ENEMY AEROPLANES, BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Sept 3.

A French communiqué says that there was very lively reciprocal cannonading during the night on the Aisne. Our accurate fire completely smashed up another enemy attack on the positions we captured on August 31st north-west of Hurtebise. The attackers were unable to reach our lines.

Two German aeroplanes were brought down by gunfire at 2,000 and 5,000 metres' height respectively.

CONSIDERABLE CANNONADING AT HURTEBISE AND VERDUN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Sept. 3.

A French communiqué says there was considerable cannonading at Hurtebise, in the direction of Maisons-de-Champagne and at Verdun in the sectors of Hill 304, Samogneux and Beaumont.

FRENCH SUCCESS AT HURTEBISE.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Sept. 3.

A wireless German official communiqué says:—The French captured a small portion of our foremost line at Hurtebise Farm. Some of our enterprises south-east of Riga were successful.

ITALIAN ADVANCE.

MANY COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

FURTHER PROGRESS IN BESTOVIZZA VALLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Sept 3.

An Italian communiqué says:—We repulsed the counter-attacks on the southern edge of the Bainsizza plateau, the northern slopes of Monte San Gabriele and eastward of Gorizia. We extended our gains in the Bestovizza valley capturing prisoners and booty.

We recaptured a position 3,500 metres high in the upper Zebru valley.

ITALIAN BOMBARDMENT OF TRIESTE.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Sept. 3.

An Austrian wireless communiqué says the Italians dropped seventy tons of bombs on Trieste.

ENEMY RUSHING UP REINFORCEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
UDINE, Sept. 3.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., Sept. 4.

Bad weather is interfering with the Italian advance. The enemy is rushing up reinforcements.

INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.

ALLIES MUST PERSEVERE WITH WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Sept. 3.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. Sept. 3.

The "Humanite" publishes the text of the statement drawn up by the Committee of the Inter-Allied Conference in London, which was entrusted with drafting a resolution regarding the general international policy. The Committee reiterates that the victory of German imperialism would mean the crushing of democracy. The Allies must persevere with the war and attain the desire of the peoples that this be the last war.

MR. GERARD'S REVELATIONS.

BETHMANN HOLLWEG'S DENIAL AND COMMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Sept. 2.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. Sept. 3.

Bethmann-Hollweg, interviewed regarding Mr. Gerard's disclosures, declared that Mr Gerard had given his imagination a somewhat free rein and had attributed to Bethmann utterances which were not his. Bethmann denied that he had ever unfolded to Mr. Gerard the German war aims, such as the military and commercial dominion of Belgium. He criticised the publication of the revelations at present as a "shirt-sleeve diplomacy."

KAISER'S INTRIGUE WITH EX-TSAR.

AN EPISODE OF 1904.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Sept. 3.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., Sept. 4.

Telegrams exchanged between the Kaiser and the Tsar at end of 1904 from Russian archives published in the New York "Herald," show that the Kaiser during the Russo-Japanese crisis dreamt of a Franco-Russo-German alliance against Great Britain and attempted to induce the Tsar to sign a secret treaty whereby France would have been faced with a *fait accompli*, but the Tsar, after momentarily appearing to agree, changed his mind in view of the events at Algeciras.

PETROGRAD ENGINE DRIVERS ABANDON STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 3.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. Sept. 3.

The engine-drivers have abandoned the strike, pending negotiations.

RIGA OFFENSIVE.

BATTLE PROCEEDING ON MITAU ROAD.

FUTILE ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Sept 3.

A Russian wireless communique says:—The enemy crossed the Dvina south-eastward of Riga and occupied Kupfermammer and developed their success northwards. They also took the offensive in the region of the Mitau road. The battle is proceeding.

Enemy attacks in the direction of Kovel, Vladimir-Volynsk, Focsani and Braila failed.

CONFIDENCE IN GENERAL KORNILOFF.

REITERATED BY PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 2.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Sept. 3.

The Provisional Government has issued a statement reiterating its confidence in General Korniloff. It announces the adoption of the disciplinary measures he stipulated for and agrees to take serious energetic measures necessary to re-establish the army's fighting capacity. There is no question of superseding General Korniloff.

The Ministry of War has published particulars showing that the Ukraine separatist agitation is due to the Austro-German organisation.

ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY PLOT IN PETROGRAD.

POLITICIANS AND OFFICERS ARRESTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 2.
Recd. 4-0 p.m., Sept. 3.

The newspapers state that a plot against the revolution was discovered in Petrograd at the time of the Moscow Conference. The leaders include well known politicians and several officers. The searches have furnished proofs of the existance of the plot.

LATER.

It is authoritatively stated that the arrests made in connection with the plot are mostly outside Petrograd and very few were made in the capital. The Government considers the time inopportune at present to publish the names of those arrested, or of the results of the domiciliary searches. The activities of the plotters have had no alarming result and the matter is being energetically investigated.

TRIAL OF GENERAL SUKHOMLINOFF.

CRIMINAL SLOWNESS IN ARMY ORGANISATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 2.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Sept. 3.

At the Sukhomlinoff trial M. Rodzianko gave evidence that the Duma before the war recognised General Sukhomlinoff's criminal slowness in the organisation of the army. The accused, after the outbreak of the war, systematically resisted the Duma's efforts to stimulate the production of shells notwithstanding appeals from the front, including those of the Grand-Duke Nicholas. M. Rodzianko made a special journey to Galicia and what he saw there filled him with terror. He dramatically indicted General Sukhomlinoff for the enormous losses suffered during the retreat from Galicia.

Other political personages gave evidence directly attributing Russia's unprepared ness to General Sukhomlinoff.

POONA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

PREPARATIONS IN PROGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, Sept. 3.

At a largely attended meeting held at Junnar, an influential reception committee was formed to make preparations for the Poona District Conference to be held there early in November. Mr. Krishnaji Amrit Bagaitkar was elected Chairman of the Committee and five gentlemen as secretaries. The meeting passed a resolution thanking His Majesty, the British Parliament, and the Indian Government for Mr. Montagu's recent declaration of policy towards India and the Imperial Government's decision to remove the bar in the way of Indians getting commissions in the army.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

MEETING ABANDONED.

INDEFINITE ADJOURNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. Sept. 3.

A telegraph from Stockholm says, in view of the London conference, the organisers of the Stockholm Conference have finally abandoned the idea of meeting on September 9th and have adjourned it indefinitely.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

TO DISCUSS STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. Sept. 3.

The Trade Union congress attended by 709 delegates representing three million workers opens at Blackpool to-day. The chief subject for discussion will be the Stockholm Conference. Everything points to a rejection of it and the substitution of a conference of allied workers for it.

The delegates of the Miners' Federation numbering 163 have unanimously decided that the Stockholm Conference is impracticable and is in favour of the allied conference. A meeting of the delegates of the National Union of Railwaymen has also rejected the Stockholm Conference.

Altogether a strong disinclination is manifested against meeting the enemy delegates.

EFFECTIVENESS OF SUBMARINISM.

ADMIRAL VON SCHEER'S BOMBAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 1.
Recd. 4-0 p.m., Sept. 3.

Interviewed by the "Leipziger Tageblatt," Admiral von Scheer declared that he expected everything from submarinism. "This confidence is shared by all our submarine commanders. I am firmly convinced that if the present rate of sinkings continues, the day must come when England will recognise that war does not pay."

Admiral von Scheer adds that it would be a mistake to name a definite date when this will happen. He alleges that the submarine losses are only two or three a month and says that the Germans have met no new anti-submarine appliances apart from guns, nets and mines.

It is believed that the object of the above boastings is firstly to cheer up the German people which is very necessary at present, owing to the pessimism regarding the military situation and secondly if possible to draw a contradictory statement from the British Admiralty, in the hope that it will contain some reference to the new anti-submarine measures and submarine losses, which might be helpful to Admiral von Scheer.

DESTROYED GERMAN MINE TRAWLERS.

STATEMENT BY THE CREWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, Sept. 2.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Sept 3.

The crews of the destroyed German mine-trawlers in an interview at Ringkoebing said they suddenly discovered they were surrounded by British warships which were attacking from the west, north and south. The only way to escape was towards Denmark. The British warships fired over 1,500 shots. The trawlers were sinking just before they ran aground.

(Continued from Column 6.)

face and to successfully overcome would be the adjustment, in as happy a manner as possible, of the relations between the ruling chiefs and the British Indian Government. While not desirous of entering into the question fully, I would lay it down as a guiding principle, that unless we of British India are allowed to have a voice in the affairs of the Native States, the Princes shold not be given any hand in shaping our destinies. At this critical juncture I have great hopes in the statesmanship and liberal instincts of our present Viceroy.

PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

TWO NOTABLE OPINIONS.

MR. JINNAH AND RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD.

DETERMINATION TO STAND BY REFORM SCHEME.

NEED OF GENERAL AMNESTY FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Sept.

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, interviewed on the present political situation in India said:—The selection of Mr. Montagu to be the Secretary of State for India has given, as was but natural, the people of this country great satisfaction, and the Prime Minister deserves our best thanks for his choice at the present critical juncture. Mr. Montagu knows India already and we are sure of his sympathies for our ideals and aspirations, though India of to-day is greatly changed. This pronouncement which is understood in India as recognising the aspirations of the Indian people of the early grant of self-Government within the Empire is most welcome and his decision, whatever may be the causes that led to it, namely, to come to India and examine and ascertain the present political situation is no doubt received with great approval. But in order to ensure the success of his mission before Mr. Montagu sets to work at his task, there should be in my opinion a general amnesty declared and all those interned as political prisoners released and I hope that Lord Chelmsford at whose invitation the Secretary of State for India is coming to this country will respond to the public feeling and sentiment on this matter, which is very strong indeed. The internment of Mrs. Besant is universally resented not only on principle, but because it is understood in view of the pronouncements of the heads of Provincial administrations to be a direct blow to the general national movement in this country, and this was the cause that led the people to consider the question of Passive Resistance.

NEED FOR IMMEDIATE WORK.

Repression with one hand and concessions with the other is a policy which no self-respecting people can accept. We are determined to stand by the principles of the memorandum of the 19 members of the Council, and the Reform Scheme of the Congress and the Moslem League, and I would urge upon the leaders and every organisation and the people at large in the country, to lose no time in properly organising, so as to be ready when Mr Montagu comes here, to place the real situation before him, and to be able to do so we must set to work at once.

DANGER FROM INTERESTED PARTIES.

I notice that already interested parties are setting up people against the Home Rule League, which is being misrepresented as going beyond the demand of the Congress and the League. As President of the Bombay Home Rule League, I can but repeat that all that we want is, and all that the entire organization of ours is devoted to, is the realization of the scheme of reforms adopted at Lucknow, with this difference, that the Home Rule League is an educationist propaganda and the Congress is a more deliberative body. I feel sure that the Mussalmans and the Hindus will stand together on this matter, and I trust that whatever intrigues might be set up by interested parties to detach any section of the landed aristocracy or the Hindus or Mahomedans is doomed to failure.

QUESTION OF NATIVE STATES.

Personally, I appreciate fully some of the questions affecting the Ruling Chiefs of India, and I am sure that they feel for India as much as any one of us, as was clearly demonstrated by the speeches at the historic send-off that was given to the Maharaja of Bikaner at Bombay by the ruling chiefs, prior to his departure to England as a representative at the Imperial War Conference. But the question of British India and its administration should not be allowed to be mixed up with that of the Native States."

RAJA OF MUHAMMADABAD.

The Hon. the Raja of Muhammadabad, who is now at Simla, interviewed by a press correspondent on the present political situation in India said:—We thank the Prime Minister for appointing Mr. Montagu as the Secretary of State for India. We know that he is a friend of the people of India and he knows India from the inside. We welcome his announcement in the House of Commons, as this is the first time in the history of British India, that it has been definitely laid down, that the British policy is to raise India to the status of a self-governing partner of the Empire at an early date. I appreciate fully the importance of Mr. Montagu's decision to come to India and examine the Indian problems on the spot, but we must prepare ourselves to do all we can to enable him to understand what exactly the real situation here is. And I might as well say here, as emphatically as I can, that we intend to support and support as firmly and unflinchingly as possible the Congress-League Reform Scheme.

While on the visit of Mr. Montagu I wish to take this opportunity to declare my rooted conviction that the projected visit might be more effective and be more likely to produce the desired result, if a general amnesty were declared and the political prisoners were released.

A DIFFICULT QUESTION.

One of the chief difficulties no doubt which any Indian reformer would have to

(Continued in Column 5.)

CITY COURT FOR BOMBAY.

DEBATE IN THE CORPORATION.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT ADOPTED.

AMENDMENTS FOR RECORDING REPORT LOST.

At the adjourned meeting held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. J. A. D. McBain, the Bombay Municipal Corporation adopted the Committee's report regarding the question whether there should be a City Court in addition to the High Court and the Small Causes Court, or whether the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court should be raised to a higher limit of value and extended to more numerous classes of suits.

The Corporation considered the question whether there should be a City Court in addition to the High Court and the Small Causes Court or whether the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court should be raised to a higher limit of value and extended to more numerous classes of suits. The Committee were of opinion:

(1). That instead of the existing Small Causes Court in the City there should be a City Court; (2) that the jurisdiction of the Judges should be divided into Summary and Ordinary; (3) that the jurisdiction of the Court should be enlarged both in respect of amount and nature of suits; (4) that there should be an appeal to the High Court on all points of law and also on questions of facts in respect of suits of not less than Rs. 2,000; and (5) that the scale of Court fees should be so regulated as not to make it a burden to the parties.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, moving that the Committee's report be adopted, said this was a question which had led to considerable difference of opinion in the Committee, as the several minutes of dissent would show, but the difference arose only in the details of what measures should be adopted to remove the evil. Litigation in the High Court at present was costly and caused considerable delay. If they examined the question from the point of view of remedies to be applied considerable difference arose there, and it was a matter which had got to be carefully considered by bodies like the Corporation, which claimed to represent the citizens of Bombay. The Committee had decided by a majority, as was evident from the report, that instead of constituting a separate Court the present Small Causes Court should be extended on the lines indicated in the Committee's report. So far as the principle was concerned the councillors who had made the minutes of dissent admit that the Corporation is not sufficiently qualified to express an opinion about the details. They must emphasise the fact that it was regretted that the cost of litigation in the High Court especially for small amounts was excessive and that there was considerable delay, and they thought that the constitution of a Court on the lines submitted in the report might to a large extent meet the exigencies of the case. This was not a subject within the purview of the Corporation to pronounce a final decision upon; the Corporation had to send in their opinion for the consideration of the Government, who would decide upon the question in a manner conducive to the good of the public. The question had also been referred to expert bodies, and their opinion would be considered along with that of the Corporation.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition.

MR. MODY'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. H. R. Mody was of opinion that the Corporation as a body was not competent to pronounce a definite opinion on a question such as this which was of highly technical nature. Competent bodies had differed very widely as to the remedies to be applied, and the Corporation was not a competent body in this matter. He moved the following amendment: "That the report be recorded; that while agreeing entirely that the cost of litigation is very high, the Corporation regret that in view of the technical character of the subject the Corporation are unable to offer definite suggestions."

"LAWYERS FOUGHT AMONG THEMSELVES."

Mr. J. A. Wadia, seconding the proposition, described his experiences at the sittings of the Committee. He said they found the solicitors and barristers on one side and the pleaders on the other. He agreed with what Sir Dinshah Wacha had said in his minute that opinions were given according to professional or other interests and scarcely from the point of view of the litigant public. The lay members of the Committee did not know much about the question and the lawyers fought among themselves.

Mr. H. D. Nanavati moved an amendment "that the report be recorded; that the Government be informed that the Corporation is of opinion that steps should be taken to reduce the cost in suits of comparatively small amounts in the High Court itself."

The amendment fell through for want of a seconder.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar said the Corporation was perfectly competent to express its opinion in the matter.

DR. SUKHIA ON LAWYERS TALKING ON MEDICAL MATTERS.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia was surprised at Mr. Mody asking the Corporation to refrain from expressing an opinion in a technical matter on the ground that the Corporation were not a competent body to do so. But he said he had found Mr. Mody poking his nose into medical and other matters that came up before the Corporation, which were beyond his profession. He had found lawyers on the Corporation speaking on medical and other subjects, though many of them were of very mediocre ability ("laughter") and were not at all of the calibre of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, and others. He was in favour of pleaders being given the right, as they in Madras had been given, of practising on the original side of the High Court. The Corporation were competent to express an opinion in the matter and he would vote for the proposition moved by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha moved an amendment "That the report be recorded, that the President be requested to inform Government that while there is unanimity of opinion that the cost of litigation is at present very high, the Corporation are divided in opinion as to the measures that should be taken to secure a reduction in the cost, and that they are therefore unable to offer any detailed suggestions but hope that measures will be taken for reducing the cost."

Dr. S. Batliwala seconded the amendment.

NOT A DIGNIFIED ATTITUDE.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, replying on the debate, said that if they accepted Mr. Mody's suggestion, they would condemn not only the Government who had asked for their opinion but also those bodies who had given their opinion on the question, which was undoubtedly a public question. Claiming to be the leading representative public body in the city, would it do for the Corporation to say that they were not qualified to express an opinion on a question on which other public bodies had already expressed their opinion? It would be a very humiliating position for the Corporation to take up if they refused to express an opinion on the question.

All the amendments were defeated, and the original proposition was carried.

IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS.

MR. ORR ON ITS RELATION TO SOCIAL REFORM.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Mr. J. P. Orr delivered a lecture on "Slum Reform and Social Reform" last night at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar presiding.

Mr. Orr said that unless there was considerable impetus given to the question of slum improvement there could be no slum reform. So long as people were content with the existing conditions there could be no improvements. Social reform was needed to create such conditions of discontent in one's present surroundings as would lead to the following two improvements:—(1) Higher standard of comfort in regard to light and air and (2) higher standard in regard to the sacrifice of private interests to public interests. There could be no slum reform unless there was a programme of heavy demolition, but this might lead to increase of slums and extension of old evils. It was no use demolishing unless it lessened the slums. Preventive measures must be preceded by remedial measures. It was their first duty to prevent bad from getting worse. It was here that the social reformers came, for they must educate public opinion to demand a reasonably higher standard. If people outside who enjoyed by the improved conditions paid something towards them, there could be done much out of a given sum. It was impossible to start a programme of improvement by a programme of demolition. They must evict only a few at a time who could be provided for in the vacant or new houses: that had been the policy of the Improvement Trust, and that was the reason of the delay in the progress of the Improvement Trust reforms. The Trust must buy lands at a favourable rate and then make the improvement, for if the land belonged to too many people there could be no united and concerted action. A public body like the Trust must make a start. They must help first those who are least able to help themselves and that was the poor. The social reformer must educate the public mind to demand a higher standard of comforts and see that the public got them. They must choose the cheapest forms of houses consistent with a reasonable standard of comforts. They must also have cheap lands. Vacant land must be near the land from which a poor man is evicted, for an Indian workman is very conservative in this regard. A social reformer must induce the labourer to undergo some inconvenience in order to have better houses; they must agitate for higher wages, so that the man who goes to stay at a distance from his factory could pay for the tramway or railway fare. But unless the public made sacrifices for the poor it was not possible to house the poor man near his factory. They must make the chawls they build for the poor attractive and there must be amenities; otherwise they would be on their hands.

NEED OF LEGISLATION.

They must have legislation to prevent the letting of rooms that were dangerously unfit for human habitation from the standpoint of health. They must legislate against overcrowding before they start dishousing the poor. There must be good communications before they took people further and further from their place of business. If they wanted to turn out people from congested areas they must, in the first place, improve means of communications between business centres and the land capable of improvement in the way of residential estates. The main roads must be broad roads to meet the greatest amount of traffic for the next fifty years.

BROKEN WINDOWS.

LANDLORD'S LIABILITY.

Mrs. P. N. Wadia, one of the tenants of Mr. Gamadia, filed a suit against Mr. B. N. Gamadia, the trustee of his father's estate, to recover the sum of Rs. 5, the cost of putting four new windows in his property.

Mr. Suntoke was for the plaintiff and Mr. Sethna for the defendant.

The Judge held that the landlord was not bound to repair the windows and accordingly passed a decree against the trustee for Rs. 7.

LEADERS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was present at yesterday's meeting of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Indian National Congress to elect the next Congress President and to which I was admitted a member on my having signed the creed and paid my membership subscription to one of the Secretaries before the meeting started. My acquaintance with the way political meetings are managed in this city is confined to a few meetings held during the last few weeks at the Indian Association Rooms and I am obliged to say that I was amazed at the appalingly autocratic and irregular way in which they are conducted. In the first place, I have noticed a tendency to treat the general body of the members with very scant courtesy, which would never be tolerated anywhere else. The Chairman as a rule takes upon himself to conduct the business of the meeting in open defiance of all canons and rules that regulates such proceeding and when any member present dares take exception to the procedure he is bullied and ruled out of order and I find a good many hangers-on round about the President who at once try and shout asking for obedience to the chair.

The first meeting I attended was presided over by Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea and when I saw the most arbitrary and high-handed manner in which he conducted the meeting I could not help remarking to some people sitting near me, that I had never seen a meeting conducted in a more irregular fashion, and I blamed the audience for putting up with such high-handed procedure. At the second meeting I attended, Mr. Banerjea, being again in the chair, the Chairman tried to stop all discussion on a matter which was put on the agenda by explaining that there was no need in his supreme judgment for further discussion and ruling out of order the other members including myself who attempted to speak on the subject. Now in every well-conducted meeting the Chairman as a matter of courtesy ascertains the sense of the members present as to any alteration in the agenda, but Mr. Surendra Nath arrogated to himself airs of supreme wisdom and power and disdainfully brushed aside any objection raised. Having some knowledge of public meetings both in this country and elsewhere I could not tolerate such arbitrary rulings from the chair and I walked out of the meeting. When I discussed this incident with my friends, both English and Indians, I was told that I was still unacquainted with the devious ways of some of the leading Bengal Politicians, whose public activities are regulated by the keen anticipation of personal advancement and aggrandisement. I, in my simplicity, could not divine the motive for this extraordinary proceeding of the meetings I attended, till I read in the columns of an Anglo-Indian journal a hint of a vacancy in the Imperial Legislative Council, and with this aim in view "to conciliate the whole of this heterogenous constituency, he has been laying himself out to prevent aggressive agitation in Calcutta."

With this experience I had gained of the particular meeting I had attended, I was more reconciled to witness the same arbitrary way in which the Chairman of yesterday's meeting, after having pointed out to him the marked discrepancy in the minutes of the previous meeting, proceeded to sign them. No self-respecting meeting could after this lapse on the part of the Chairman continue to abide by his decision. It is the prerogative of members of a meeting to make and unmake a chairman and if a chairman acts high-handedly and thinks he is a law unto himself it is open for the same members to oppose his ruling and depose him from the chair if the majority of those present demand it. There was no reason why yesterday's meeting should not have been orderly if the Chairman and his henchmen were prepared to conduct the proceedings as they ought to have been. If the disturbance caused is the result of the resentment felt at the chronic misuse of the power vested in the chair then I welcome it as ending once for all, the miserable farce enacted at public meetings in this City. The Chairman at yesterday's meeting, when he saw that even after the threat to break it up, the sense of the meeting was against him had the common sense to walk out accompanied by his friends who were in a minority, without dissolving it. The majority of those present had to proceed to elect another chairman and get on with the main business that was left undone and dispersed after the whole proceedings were regularly and peacefully gone through. Thus happily ended an episode in the public life of Bengal which if allowed to go on would have sapped the very foundations of public meetings and all political activities.

One word more and I shall close this rather lengthy letter.

Public life in this country will never be what it ought to be if the public spirit and opinion are not strong enough to prevent these so-called leaders from prostituting their position and power for their personal ends and I have been delighted to notice for the last two days editorials in the "Patrika" in the same strain which cannot but exercise a wholesome fear in the heart of the flunkeys and sycophants who infest public life, be it said to our discredit, in India and a welcome note of warning to the same effect was sounded by the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit at the last year's Congress at Lucknow.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. BOMANJI.

Calcutta, Aug. 31.

CALCUTTA SUBURBS FLOODED.

OWING TO RISE OF THE HOOGHLY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

Owing to heavy flood tide and rise of the Hooghly to 22 feet at midday on Sunday, the Tolly's Nulla overflowed its banks. The part most affected was at Chetla where several huts and rice-mills were flooded. The flow of water extended as far as Russa Road where vehicular traffic was temporarily held up. The water began to subside at about 2 o'clock. Another heavy flood tide is expected in the Hooghly at about 2 p.m. to-day.

JAMMED BETWEEN TRAM CARS.

VERDICT AT CORONER'S INQUEST.

DINSHAW BAMBOAT EXONERATED.

"ABSENCE OF STREET AMBULANCE A SCANDAL."

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, concluded at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, the adjourned enquiry touching the death of Phirojsha Dorabji Delwadawala, aged 21 years, a student of the Grant Medical College, who died from the effects of injuries sustained by him in consequence of his having been jammed between two tram cars at Grant Road on the 1st August. Mr. B. J. Dhondi appeared for the Tramway Company; Mr. Hirji J. Dalal for Dinsha Jehangir Bamboat, a medical student; and Mr. P. M. Kanga for the relatives of the deceased.

Mr. Dhondi, addressing the jury, said he was no advocate for the police, but since allegations had been made that the Tram Company's servants had colluded with the police and got up a false case against an innocent person he had to point out that the police were perfectly justified in declining to disclose their evidence to a legal gentleman, because there had been standing orders to that effect from the Commissioner of Police. The Tramway officials were not at the Police station to get up evidence but to assist the enquiry and they were required to put the tram cars in the same position as they were at the time of the accident, to ascertain from which place the accident could be seen. The Police were perfectly justified in examining the witnesses in order to see whether there was evidence of a cognizable case, for it was only after such evidence that they could record the case as cognizable or non-cognizable. As to the alleged delay caused by the starter in removing the deceased to the hospital, Mr. Dhondi asked: Did the driver prevent the Parsis as a body from removing him? The accident occurred at 3-30 p.m., and the boy was in the hospital at 3-45 p.m. The distance could be covered even by a tram car in twelve minutes. The boy was on the spot only for three minutes. The story of the starter having stopped the boy from being removed was a myth and circulated with the intention of exciting public sympathy and with a view of obtaining damages, if not for one reason, or the other, viz that the hoemorrhage was caused by the delay. The question of delay might appear to them unimportant but it put Tramway employees in an awkward position. Three minutes were taken up in treating the boy. Referring to other defence witnesses Mr. Dhondi said he would not say they all had given false evidence but he would say they had drawn on their imagination to save Bomboat and drag a tram servant in. The driver was within his right in releasing the brake after the car had stopped at the terminus. Nobody had said that Bomboat had deliberately touched the handle. A respectable company like the Tramway Company would never think of bringing an innocent man into trouble. His theory was that Bomboat's hand, whilst throwing the ticket at the driver, might have struck the handle. Was the driver drunk or insane to drive the car when the other car was only four paces in front of the boy? It was Bamboat's action which moved the car, but he (Mr. Dhondi) would not for a moment say that he did so deliberately. He asked the jurors to dispel from their minds whatever they might have heard from outside. He requested them not to allow their verdict to be influenced by any prejudice they might have against the Tramway Company. In a city like Bombay accidents were bound to occur. Whatever their verdict might be as regarded Bamboat, still they would come to one conclusion, that so for as the driver was concerned there was no material evidence to hold that he had done a rash act.

CORONER'S SUMMING.

The Coroner, in summing up, after thanking the jurors for their attendance, observed that much public interest has been aroused in this case, at least as much as could be expected in a city, one of the most lamentable characteristics of which was an almost complete absence of a strong and healthy public opinion. As to their verdict they had doubtless already decided, namely that the death of the deceased was the ultimate result of injuries received by his having been crushed in a collision between two tram cars at Grant Road. Under ordinary circumstances such a verdict would suffice. But they must remember that there was before them in Court a young man, a medical student over whose head lay the charge of a rash and negligent act which caused the death of his fellow student, his friend. His Worship after explaining section XI of the Coroner's Act, observed that they had been confronted with a number of contradictory and utterly irreconciable statements and they must come to the conclusion that there had been on one side or the other a large amount, of what they called in Ireland "Hard Swearing."

Commenting on the evidence of witnesses his worship referred to the witness Waman and said that if this man was telling the truth his Worship had no hesitation in saying that he was the most callous brute that ever stood in a witness box. The evidence of Yesu Anaji p. c. 297D. was of interest, mainly to his superiors, because even on his own showing he did not see the actual occurrence and the hour of his arrival on the scene, which was in question, would no doubt be the subject of further enquiry elsewhere.

For the defence they had eleven Parsi witnesses including the usual medical attendent, the class-fellows and friends of deceased as well as the cousin Mr. Ghogawala. This evidence of witnesses for the defence had been in essentials taken under a deadly fire of cross-examination. Speaking for himself his Worship hoped that he would never find himself in the uncomfortable position of a witness undergoing cross-examination by Mr. Dhondi. Diogenes sought truth with a lantern. Mr. Dhondi preferred more penetrating methods. Witnesses called by Mr. Dalal and Mr. Kanga were mainly persons of standing in their community, men of long and honourable service like Mr. Buxi, well-known members of the medical profession, medical students, class fellows and friends of the deceased, owners of business premises and occupants of quarters in the locality. Unless they believed that all those witnesses had entered into a conspiracy of lying and fraud, and that three of them had perjured themselves by all that they held most sacred in their great religion, put words into the mouth of the dead boy which he never used, they must found their verdict on their evidence. If those eleven witnesses were swearing falsely they had damnable but perfectly stage-managed and concerted effort in blackyuardism. If they found that the charge against Bamboat had not been proved, or that it had been proved to be false, his Worship took the responsibility of directing them to be content with that and need not proceed themselves to examine a charge against the driver or any other person as the matter would not be allowed to rest there.

In conclusion the Coroner referred to the absence of a proper and up-to-date ambulance for the removal of this severely injured boy to hospital. That such a serious case should have to be removed to hospital in such a "Bed-of-little-ease," as the average badly-springled tiica gharry over roads which would be a disgrace to an Australian bush village, was a scandal which cried to heaven for reform and remedy.

THE VERDICT.

The jury then unanimously returned the following verdict:—

That the death of Pherozeshah Delvadewala was caused by injuries received in a collision between tramcars on Grant Road on the 1st August, and that the student Dinshaw Bamboat is innocent of the rash and negligent act with which he is charged.

The jury are of opinion that the absence of a proper street ambulance service is a scandal.

30-YEAR-OLD ARMY HORSES.

PURCHASING SCANDAL ALLEGED BY "TRUTH."

"I have lately come into possession of authentic information on the waste of horseflesh" writes the editor of "Truth," "and it is calculated to excite the greatest horror and indignation."

Leaving out Mesopotamia and Africa outside Egypt, he writes, upwards of 250,000 horses have died during the war up to about the end of May, and in addition 30,000 have been sold owing to age or disease. He continues:—

"The most significant fact of all is that 33,000 animals have died in America while awaiting shipment, while 6,000 have died at sea in course of transit. Here we have 39,000 animals purchased for military purposes, not one of which has been available for that purpose owing to their previous decease. In this is presumably to be found the explanation of the greater part of the scandal—namely, the culpable negligence, or worse, with which the animals have been bought.

"DOWNRIGHT ILL-TREATMENT."

"I am told that some which have survived the Atlantic voyage were found to be over thirty years old. Some are even said to have died upon the gangway at the port of shipment under the exertion of walking on board. It may almost be taken for granted that the rate of mortality on this side of the Atlantic has been aggravated by neglect, ignorant 'horsemastership', and to some extent downright ill-treatment. On all these points men who have served at the front can give evidence. I have myself heard many lurid statements on the subject. But the figures show that the root of the whole scandal lies across the Atlantic where the wretched beasts are bought."

Upwards of a million horses and mules, the writer says, have been purchased by the British Government during the war, so that more than 25 per cent. of the animals purchased have died. With regard to deaths due to "enemy action," he points out that in one week, out of more than 5,000 deaths in France, only 118 were due to gunshot wounds—a trifling percentage. Some 42,000 of the animals have died in England. —The "Daily Chronicle."

DAIWADNYA AUDYOGIK SANGH CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the members to start the Daiwadnya Audyogik Sangh Co-operative Credit Society was held on Saturday last at Hirabag, under the presidentship of Mr. S. N. Hate, Mr. Gonehalli, Asstt. Registrar of the Co-operative Credit Societies in the Bombay Presidency, was also present. In the course of his speech, he dealt with the important position the Daiwadnya Community holds in Western India and its importance in the nation. He particularly told his audience to improve their profession and to put it on the same basis as that of the Westerners. He also told them to unite and to organise themselves into a compact body and exhorted them to organise such co-operative societies at different places and to form them in a nucleus and to establish a Central Bank. Continuing, he said that it was not an utopean idea, but a real thing and quoted an instance of certain converts of Madras on the point. He also told that they should take in their hands the trade of gold, silver, pearls, and jewels. With the usual vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting separated.

A meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council will be held on 28th instant, when the Select Committee's report on two bills for development of Local Self-Government in the State, namely, the Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906 and Village Improvement Regulation Bill of 1917 will be discussed.

LATEST CABLES.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID.

ENEMY DUG-OUTS AND MACHINE GUNS DESTROYED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 2-25 a.m., Sept. 4.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon says:—We repulsed a third attempt to capture the advanced posts south of Havrincourt. We made a successful raid south-east of Monchy-le-preux, destroying dugouts and machine-guns.

FRESH ITALIAN ADVANCE.

347 MORE PRISONERS TAKEN ON JULIAN FRONT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 2-25 a.m., Sept. 4.

An Italian official communiqué says:—We advanced further east of the Brestovizza Valley, capturing several Dolinas. We took 347 prisoners on Saturday and Sunday on the Julian front.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUEL

BETWEEN CERNY AND HURTEBISE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 2-35 p.m., Sept. 4.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—There has been a violent artillery duel between Cerny and Hurtebise. The Germans four times attempted to attack west of Hurtebise, but were everywhere checked by our fire.

An attempt against the Ailles Plateau also failed.

There has been great artillery activity on the Samogneux-Beaumont front on the right bank of he Meuse.

German aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk and Belfort. Several civilians were killed and injured at Dunkirk.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"MILESTONES."

That wonderful play, "Milestones," was seen at the Royal Opera House last night. The Howitt-Phillips Company did it on their last visit in February, 1916, but since then there has been considerable change in the personnel of the combination. And its cleverness and pathos do not stale. It bears the mark more of Arnold Bennett than of his collaborator, Edward Knoblock, and to the former we can attribute the remarkable accuracy of the historic details. For instance, in the first act, dated 1860, are allusions to the fight between Tom Sayers and Heenan ('the Benicia Boy'), to the installation of a hot and cold water in the bathroom and to Dickens' "Little Dorrit," all of which were the talk of England at that time. In act 2 (1885) we hear about Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado," produced at the Savoy early that year. The same is noticed in the third act (1913). These touches give the air of reality that makes us forget we are in a theatre at all.

The acting last night was of a high order, the principals showing that they had made a careful and fruitful study of the periods in which the characters were placed. Mr. Charles Howitt has rarely given a better display, being splendid in all three acts, in which the years do much to alter the character of John Rhead. It is impossible to give the other artists in any kind of order of merit. Miss Gertrude Godart gave a well-defined impression of the role of Emily, both in acts 2 and 3. Miss Lilian Stanbridge doubled the parts of old Mrs. Rhead and Nancy Sibley and invested each with real life. Miss Isabel Fladgate's Gertrude was a pathetic figure which was never permitted to lose its dignity. We liked Miss Doris Phillips best in the first act, as the young girl, where she had most to do. Her voice could not quite portray advancing years. Mr. Cyril Rawdon played his old part of Sam Sibley well. A special word of praise must go to Mr. Baverstock for once more entirely disguising his identity and giving a splendid study.

To-night "A Pair of Silk Stockings" will be staged.

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Dr. B. H. Vyas, L.C.P., L.C.S., P.I.S.I. (Bom) writes from Bombay that:—Your medicine was used for my sister who was suffering from anaemiae, leucorrhoea and primary state of phthisis and general weakness of the whole body. She has regained her health and also became pregnant since seven months. I tried for her my own medicines and also of several other competent medical doctors but to no effect I must say that you deserve great credit for having good command over native drugs. I can confidently say that by using Mahatma Ramdasji's medicines the desired objects of the patients will surely be attained.

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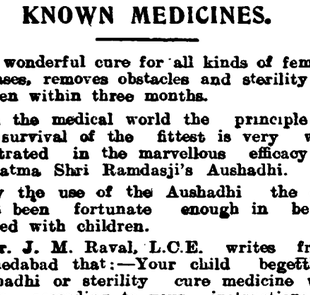

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CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY'S MEETING.

A FULLER REPORT.

The following is a fuller report than that telegraphed of the proceedings of the Congress Reception Committee last Thursday:—

The Reception Committee of the forthcoming Indian National Congress met in the rooms of the Indian Association on Thursday for the purpose of considering the recommendations of the Provincial Congress Committees with regard to the election of the President of the next Congress. There were about 300 members present and there was keen excitement. Rai Baikuntanath Sen Bahadur, Chairman of the Reception Committee, presided. In opening the proceedings the chairman appealed to the members present to conduct the business of the day with moderation and dignity and in a spirit of conciliation and co-operation. He hoped that they would come to a decision with regard to the election of the President even without a show of friction.

Dr. Promotha Nath Bannerjee then read the minutes of the last meeting. The last portion of the minutes said that anyone who had paid a fee of Rs. 25 to the Secretaries and signed the Congress creed became a member of the Reception Committee after he had been formally proposed.

Before the minutes were confirmed, Rai Yatindra Nath Chowdhuri raised an objection to the last portion of the minutes and said that it was decided at the last meeting that any member who had paid a fee of Rs. 25 and signed the creed became automatically a member whether he was proposed or not. He appealed to Mr. Surendranath Banerjea to say what happened at that meeting as he presided on the last occasion.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea: I do not remember. I am sorry I can't bear you out.

Mr. Hirendra Nath Dutta: I remember well—very well, and I have got friends here who will bear me out that it was not decided that the names should be formally proposed. Is there any honest man here who will not bear me out? (Hear, hear," cheers and disorder.)

Mr. Banerjea: If the honesty of the individual is to be called in question this is no place for honest men.

Mr. Banerjea wanted to add something more when Mr. Hirendra Nath Dutta said: I don't think Mr. Banerjea has any right to speak when I am in possession of the house (Cries of "hear, hear," "sit down" and "go on").

Mr. Banerjea again attempted to speak but there were wild cries of "We don't want you to speak."

Mr. Banerjea: If yuo don't want me, I am leaving the meeting.

Saying this, Mr. Banerjea was about to leave the hall when the President persuaded him to sit down.

Mr. Hirendranath Dutta again wanted to say something but the President ruled him out of order.

Mr. Dutta remained standing and there were cries of "obey the chair" and "go on." Confusion followed and violent shouting and counter-shouting.

The Chairman: If you are not going to obey the chair, I shall have to dissolve the meeting.

There was again great uproar and there was yet another appeal from the chair for order but in vain.

The Chairman then vacated the chair and left the meeting, followed by Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, the Hon. Provash Chandra Mitter, the Hon. Surendra Nah Roy, Hon. Dr. Nil Ratan Sircar, Mr. Prithwis Chandra Roy, Dr. Promothanath Bannerjee, Mr. R. C. Bannerjee, Mr. D. C. Ghose Babu Krishna Kumar Mitter, Babu Satyananda Bose and several others.

Before leaving the hall, in the midst of excitement and uproar, the chairman said something which was inaudible. Several members were under the impression that the chairman dissolved the meeting before leaving the chair, while others maintained that the meeting was not formally dissolved. There was so much uproar and confusion that the reporters could not hear what the chairman said as he left the meeting.

The majority of those present remained in the hall. Mr. S. C. Mookerjee said that the meeting should go on and proposed Babu Motilal Ghose, who was one of the Vice-Presidents, to the chair. Babu Bepin Chandra Pal supported the motion and amid loud cheers and cries of *Bande Matram*, Babu Motilal Ghose took the chair.

Mr. Jitendra Lal Bannerjea then read a list of names of persons who had paid their subscriptions and signed the Congress creed and consequently became members.

The question of the election of the President was next taken up.

Mr. A. N. Chaudhury moved that the Reception Committee do endorse and accept the decision of the majority of the Provincial Congress Committees in electing Mrs. Besant to preside over the forthcoming Congress.

Mr. B. Chakrabarty seconded the motion.

Mr. J. N. Roy said that at this political juncture it was extremely desirable that an Indian should preside over the Congress. He yielded to none in his admiration for Mrs. Besant for the remarkable services rendered by her to the country, and he admitted that her claims were indeed great. But he would not like that at a time like this a foreigner should preside over the meeting.

While Mr. Roy was speaking there was great uproar, and on being asked to sit down by the chairman he resumed his seat.

Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal, in replying to Mr. Roy's observations, said that Mrs. Besant was no longer a foreigner, no longer an individual. She was a grand principle and the incarnation of the ideal of Home Rule.

The motion was put to the vote and carried, all voting for Mrs Besant except one.

Mr. Jitendalal Bannerjea then said that the Reception Committee had no habitation of its own and had to meet in the room of the Indian Association. The office of the Reception Committee would be temporarily at Mr. B. Chakraburtty's chambers at 9, Old Post Office Street. He also asked the permission and sanction of the members to have the books and papers and other properties of the Reception Committee taken to the new premises. Mr. Jitendra Lal Bannerjea's suggestion was adopted unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, proposed by Mr. Bomanji the meeting came to a close.

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN.

The following statement by Rai Bahadur Baikunthanath Sen has been sent to us for publication:—

At the second general meeting of the Reception Committee convened principally for the purpose of electing the President of the next Congress, held in the rooms of the Indian Association at 5 p.m. on August 30th, I presided as the Chairman of the Committee, a very large number of persons being present. I called on the Secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting. The Secretary proceeded to do so and when I put it to the meeting as to whether the minutes should be confirmed, Roy Jotindra Nath Chaudhury asked that the last paragraph should be read again wherein a reference to those who were entitled to be members was made. This was done. Thereupon Roy Jotindra Nath Chaudhury said that the decision of the meeting in regard to this matter was wrongly recorded and he appealed to Mr. Surendranath Bannerjea who was the Chairman of the previous meeting to say if that was not the case, saying he felt sure that Mr. Bannerjea would bear him out. Thereupon Mr. Bannerjea said he was sorry he could not bear out Roy Jotindra Nath Chaudhury's statement. Amidst much shouting Babu Hirendra Nath Dutta immediately rose to address the meeting, and said something to the effect that a man "who had any honesty in him" would bear out Roy Jotindra Nath Chaudhury's statement. Mr. Bannerjea rose to protest, whereupon Babu Hirendra Nath Dutta said: "I am in possession of the meeting and I demand to be heard." I then rose and asked him to withdraw the offensive words which were not in order, but Babu Hirendra Nath Dutta, amidst great shouting refused to sit down and withdraw the words. Thereupon Babu S. N. Bannerjea offered to leave the meeting and got up to go. I asked him to come back which request was obeyed and then asked Hirendra Nath Dutta if he would obey the ruling of the Chair, saying that unless he did so by withdrawing the offensive words, I, the Chairman, would declare the meeting dissolved. This warning was repeated more than once. Fresh commotion and shouting arose. Babu Hirendra Nath Dutta persisting in his refusal to obey my ruling and withdraw the words. I then got up and declared the meeting dissolved whereupon a large number of those present left the hall of the Indian Association, amongst whom were the following:—Babu Surendranath Bannerjea, Rai Baikunthanath Sen Bahadur, the Hon. Dr. Deva Prosad Sarbadhikari, Hon. Dr. Nilratan Sircar, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Mitter, the Hon. Babu Surendra Nath Roy, Dr. S. P. Sarbadhikari, Prinsipal Heramba Ch. Maitra, Hon. Babu Debendra Ch. Ghosh, Mr. Prithwis Chandra Ray, Dr. Promotho Nath Bannerjea, Hon. Rai Bahadur Radha Charan Paul, Dr. D. N. Bose, Messrs. B. C. Ghosh, R. C. Bonnerjea, B. C. Chatterjee, B. L. Mitter, Hemendra Nath Sen, Nirmal Ch. Sircar, Satyendra Nath Sircar, Nirmal Ch. Chander, Nibaran Ch. Roy, Krishna Das Roy, Muralidhar Roy, Nanda Gopal Bhaduri.

BABU MOTILAL GHOSE'S VERSION.

The following statement has been issued over the signature of Babu Motilal Ghose and others:—

There was a very large attendance of the members of the Reception Committee, numbering about 250, who had assembled in the Hall of the Indian Association. About ten minutes after 5 p.m. Rai Bahadur Baikuntanath Sen (Chairman of the Reception Committee) and Babu Surendranath Banerjea came to the meeting and the proceedings commenced. Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee (one of the Secretaries of the Reception Committee) read the minutes of last meeting of the Committee and the record of the last resolution of the minutes was at once challenged, the record being to the effect:—That it was decided that the Secretaries be authorised to accept the money and the creed papers signed by gentlemen intending to be on the Reception Committee.

Rai Jatindra Nath Chaudhury in challenging the record, said that the resolution was to the effect that the Secretaries, were authorised to receive the names of the gentlemen seeking to be members of the Reception Committee, and that if they paid in their subscriptions and signed the Congress creed they would *ipso facto* be members of the Reception Committee. He appealed to Babu Surendranath Banerjea, stating that he, Mr. Banerjea, the President of the last meeting as well as others present at the last meeting, would support Jatin Babu's statement. Mr. Banerjea, however, said: "I do not remember" and then added "I am sorry I cannot bear you out." Thereupon Babu Hirendra Nath Dutt got up to address the meeting and said that his recollection was quite distinct in support of Jatin Babu's statement, and he challenged anyone present at the last meeting honestly to contradict it. Hirendra Babu was going on when Mr. Banerjea got up and tried to interrupt him, whereupon Hirendra Babu pointed out that he, being in possession of the house, Mr. Banerjea had no right to interrupt him in that way. Upon this the Chairman said "Hirendra Babu must sit down." The meeting, however, wanted Hirendra Babu to proceed. At this stage Rai Baikuntha Nath, who was standing commenced to sign the minutes without hearing out Hirendra Babu and without taking the sense of the meeting as to the correctness of otherwise of the record—only remarking that as that which was suggested by Jatindra Babu was not merely clerical but the introduction of new matter he could not take notice of it. Thereupon the meeting showed by shouts their sense of disapprobation of the conduct of the Chairman. Upon that Rai Baikuntha Nath said: "If you disobey the chair, I will dissolve the meeting." At this stage there was a great uproar and Rai Baikuntha Nath, without saying anything more, left the meeting, followed by Mr. Surendranath Banerjea and about twenty others. The Chairman having left the meeting unanimously elected Babu Motilal Ghose one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Reception Committee, as the Chairman and proceeded to transact the business on the agenda, Mr. Jitendralal Banerjea, one of the Secretaries, taking note of the proceedings.

Mrs. Annie Besant was elected President (with one dissent) by over two hundred members of the Reception Committee. The meeting authorised the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Haque, Mr. B. K. Lahiri and Babu Jitendra Lal Banerjee, three of the Secretaries present, and Mr. I. B. Sen, another Secretary, to take charge of the office records and remove them if necessary to 9, Old Post Office Street.

The meeting separated with a vote of thanks proposed to the chair.

CASUALITY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Capt G L Alexander, Londons.
Second-Lieut A H W Beatty, Manchesters.
Capt H Broadley, Inniskillings.
Capt J de H Chisholmbatten, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E Cohen, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W F Cooper, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Coulwnaite, Border Regt.
Capt H J Cox, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt B E S Davies, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut W C Donald, Camerons.
Capt H D Doudney, Royal Fusiliers.
Rev H H East, Chaplain.
Capt W L Edwards, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut Hon. G W E Elloit, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut J K Falconer, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut W J Field Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W F Francis, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut A M Gallo, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut C Gill, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D J Healy, Munsters.
Lieut J C Hobson, Machinegun Corps.
Lieut A B Hodge, Leinstere.
Lieut W L Jessopp, Machinegun Corps.
Brigadier-General F E Johnston.
Lieut H M Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut E Macintosh, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut D E Marshall, West Yorks.
Lieut H Martin, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt C R W Mountain, Cheshires.
Capt E Patey, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut H G Patman, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C J Plunkett, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W A Rae, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut R H Secretan, Hertfords.
Capt A D Sherren, East Kents.
Second-Lieut L S Spargo, Sherwoods.
Lieut A B Rose, Medicals.
Lieut A J Waley, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L A Walker, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut R H White, Londons.
Second-Lieut J D Wood, Wiltshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt R Bowes, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H J Day, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut A W Rash, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut A D Reid, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut W Roberts, Machinegun Corps..
Second-Lieut H J Sherver, Hampshires.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut F Adams, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F J Adams, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut W G F Andrews, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut E J Argent, Liverpools.
Major W Arnold, Field Artillery.
Capt L H Askwith, Yeomanry.
Lieut A R Austin-Leigh, Berkshires.
Capt H G Aylmer, Dublins.
Second-Lieut T D Barrett, Engineers.
Second-Lieut S E Barton, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W H Beavis, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H W Bell, Cameronians.
Lieut J C A Bell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut Q G Blane, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G C Booth, Field Artillery.
Capt H T Bostock, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut C H L Boyton, Field Artillery.
Lieut J B M Burke, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut A R Butler, Engineers.
Second-Lieut F B Callis, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Campbell, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut J Carnan, Scots Fusiliers.
Capt F H Coleman, Flying Corps.
Capt E Conder, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut O C Cox, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Crawford, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E C Cunningham, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut-Col H J Curley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J W Dawrant North Staffords.
Capt F C Day, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H Dean, Yorkshires.
Capt B R Delbos, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut T D Dipple, Oxford and Bucks.
Capt W McK Docharty, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W P Donovan, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut E H Dowler, Irish Guards.
Lieut J G Duncan, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J S Duncan, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W H Enoch, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut J C Evans, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J B Faulkner, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut G F Filor, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut J C Forster, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R V Gilliat, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J W Goode, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut E Grady, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F J Greenland, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E A Griffiths, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut A H Grove, Seaforths.
Lieut R R Hall, Sussex.
Second-Lieut F S Harper, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J H Harris, Argylls.
Second-Lieut T Harris, Labour Corps.
Second-Lieut D Harrison, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A W Harvey, East Surreys.
Lieut L M Hasler, Essex.
Second-Lieut C R Haynes, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut H Hield, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut P High, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut R P Housby, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut B D Hughes, Dublins.
Lieut F J H Hunt, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Hunter, Inniskillings.
Rev P T Hutchison, Chaplain.
Lieut P H S Hutton, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut H Jackson, Dublins.
Second-Lieut R A Jacobs, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G A Johnston, Essex.
Second-Lieut E D Jones, Manchinegun Corps.
Lieut-Col G W Kenny, Dublins.
Second-Lieut H A Jafferies, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A Jerrard, South Staffords.
Lieut L O Johnson, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut T J Lacy, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C O Le Base, Artillery.
Second-Lieut G E G Leith, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R F Lewis, Thenchmortar Battery.
Major R K A Macauley, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G I Maitland-Heriot, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H C E Mason, Oxord and Bucks.
Second-Lieut A S Mellor, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J. P Monan, Counaughts.
Second-Lieut C M C Money, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Moran, Camerons.
Capt P A Morrell, East Kents.
Major C Morris, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E C Newman, Royal Fusiliers
Lieut N P Nussbaum, Royal Fusiliers
Second-Lieut J K P Patterson, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut G H Peet, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut E W Paynter, Field Artillery.
Capt C Quin, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut S E Redfern, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G. Rae, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W P Rees, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C E Reeves, Royal Fusiliers
Capt G A Rickards, Field Artillery.
Lieut-Col Hon B J Russell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T Shearer, Fied Artillery.
Second-Lieut W L Siddefs, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut K S Smith, Royal Fusiliers
Lieut J L Souper, Engineers.
Lieut H F Southon, Manchesters.
Major T H S Swanton, East Surreys.
Capt F W Swifte, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E H Tarrant, Norfolks.
Capt C C Trevor, Roper Hampshires.
Lieut T M H S Tuite, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut V F Turner, Kings Royal Rifles.
Lieut J R Wallace, Royal Fusiliers
Second-Lieut P J Walsh, Dublins.
Second-Lieut A Williams, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut A H Williams, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut T G Williams, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut H W Wootton, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut J Wright, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L E L Tork, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J Wright, Field Artillery.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut A Fleming, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut W Lindsay, Scots Fusiliers
Second-Lieut R F Richardson, Manchesters.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut. P C Mann, King's Royal Rifles.

MISSING.

Capt C W Bond, Medicals.
Lieut W E Bruce, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt D H Kennedy, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C D Thomson, Highland Lights Infantry.
Second-Lieut Whyte, Highland Light Infantry.

KILLED.

Lieut I A E Cooke, Trenchmortar Battery.
Second-Lieut B R Edgar, Machine-Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut G P K Goulding, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut C E Kirk, Bedforde.
Major J McMurtie, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H C Rosa, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J J F Shand, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut P E Tennant, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut F Wressell, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut S Salmon, Welsh Regiment.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Lieut T R Conning, Welsh Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut N G Taylor, York and Lancaster.
Second-Lieut T Webb, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut H C Davies, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H G Driffield, West Kent.
Capt R J Robson, Irish Rifles.
Lieut H E Shattock, West Kents.
Second-Lieut O L Strong, Somersets.

DIED.

Lieut J M Helmsley, Field Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J H Bowler, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J M Cain, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut N J G Clark, Devons.
Second-Lieut P H Clarke, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H H Dommett, Engineers.
Lieut A Duffy, East Lancashires.
Capt A J Kearney, Medicals.
Capt G Kemsley, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut R A Kerr, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W A Lloyd, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J M Owen, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W Phythian, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J Robinson, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut L Spragg, Garrison Artillery.
Major H Swann, Cavalry Special Reserve.
Lieut H B Taylor, Field Artillery.
Lieut H Wilson, Machine-Gun Corps.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut G Hamilton, Camerons.
Lieut E Pearce, Machine-Gun Corps.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut W F Well-Cole, Lincolns.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Capt K E Cunningham, West Ridings.

PREVIOUSLY PRISONERS NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut F J Kitkham, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G A Newenham, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut R W Clarkson, West Yorkshires.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Lieut W T Coles, Oxford and Bucks.

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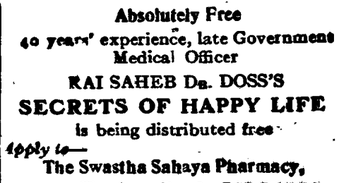

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

Rainfall has again been widespread. It is nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Rajputana, the Central Provinces, west coast of the Peninsula, north Hyderabad and Mysore; local in Bengal, west United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmere, Bombay Deccan, south-east Madras Deccan and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui two inches, Silchar, Lyallpur and Kotah one and a half, Hoshangabad and Raipur three, Chanda four, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Karwar two, Marmagoa three, Belgaum, Calicut and Hanamkonda one and a half, Nizamabad two, Mercara three, Cuddapah one, Masulipatam four.

Forecast:—Extension in North-West Frontier Province, North-east Baluchistan and Gujarat.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 3rd Sept. '17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to Sept 3rd, 1916	June 1st to Sept 3rd, 1915
	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba [Observatory]	2.13	65.13	65.84	63.68
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	2.54	75.24	75.16	66.91
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	2.4	73.34	73.54	62.83
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	3.02	76.93	77.22	69.45
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 3rd September 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local; Multan has had 0.18in., Lahore 0.27in., and Ambala 0.65in. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme northern and eastern districts, clear in the south-western districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in the north Punjab and at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.86in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana and local in west Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0.12in., Ajmer 0.30in., Jaipur 0.42in., Kotah 1.40in. and Mount Abu 1.09in. Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local in Gujarat and Central India West while isolated showers have occurred in Kathiawar. Bhavnagar-Para has had 1.29in., Surat 0.44in., and Indore 0.11in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.12in., Hoshangabad 2.97in., Khandwa 0.62in., Akola and Nagpur 0.21in. each, Amraoti 0.28in, Chanda 3.90in., and Raipur 2.93in. Skies are moderately clouded and temperature normal in the northern half of the division; in the southern half skies are heavily clouded and temperature in defect during the day.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 2.13in., Ratnagiri 2.40in., Mormugao 3.46in, and Karwar 2.21in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in north Hyderabad and local in the Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.48in., Ahmednagar 0.11in Belgaum 1.41in., Aurangabad 0.15in. and Nizamabad 1.80in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues very vigorous. Rainfall has been nearly general on the north Coromandel coast and in Malabar, the Konkan, north Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and east Rajputana and local in the Punjab, west Rajputana, Central India West, Gujarat, the Bombay and the Madras Deccan and Mysore while some showers have occurred in the United Provinces, Kathiawar and south-east Madras. Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces, north Hyderabad, the north Bombay Deccan and east Rajputana and local rain in the United Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West, the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan and on the north Coromandel coast and some showers in the Punjab.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.667 Inch.
Temperature of Air	77.2 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.1 ,,
Dew Point	75.6 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.951 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	10.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	78.8 ,,
Minimum do.	76.5 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,S,W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	139 Miles.
Fall of Rain	17.7 Inches
Total fall during month	3.17 ,,
Do. do. year	67.24 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 3rd Sept	0.88 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	Sept.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Sept.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Mon.	3	m 0	7	29	5	3	m 6	2	15 4
	0	26a		29	8	6	29a	14	4
Tues.	4	m 0	53	29	7	4	m 6	47	15 11
	1	5a		29	2	7	10a	14	4
Wed.	5	m 1	40	29	2	5	m 7	31	17 0
	1	44a		28	4	7	52a	14	10
Thur	6	m 2	28	28	4	6	m 8	17	18 3
	2	24a		27	2	8	35a	15	8
Fri.	7	m 3	20	27	3	7	m 9	8	19 7
	3	7a		25	10	9	21a	16	10
Sat.	8	m 4	23	26	2	8	m 10	27	20 9
	4	0a		24	7	10	18a	17	11
Sun.	9	m 5	41	25	3	9	m 0	15a	21 3
	5	12a		23	7	11	42a	18	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
3 (Monday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 52m.
4 (Tuesday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 51m.
5 (Wednesday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 51m.
6 (Thursday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 50m.
7 (Friday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 49m.
8 (Saturday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 48m.
9 (Sunday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 47m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 August 17d. 11h. 51.0m. p.m.: First quarter: 26d. 0h. 38.2m. a.m. Full Moon September 1d. 5h. 58.5m. p.m.; Last quarter: 8d. 0h. 36mm. p.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 3rd of September, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Hum. dity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd Sept.) ..	93.1	87.0	31	..	0	—0.01
Jask	95.2	82.0	82	..	0	—0.06
Do. (2nd Sept.) ..	96.7	80.3	55	..	0	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd Sept.) ..	92.9	82.6	67	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99.1	80.8	80	0.18	13.04	+8.60
Rawalpindi ..	87.8	73.1	85	0.01	29.49	+9.87
Lahore	87.1	75.3	87	0.27	17.39	+4.27
Hissar	8..	77.4	91	..	9.29	..
Ambala	92.7	76.3	93	0.65	26.70	+6.47
Delhi	92.2	78..	91	0.06	19.09	—0.56
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	89.4	79.4	77	0.01	29.03	+8.10
Mainpuri	87.2	77.6	86	0.86	18.72	—1 23
Jhansi	90.1	77.3	90	..	32.44	+3.13
Cawnpore	91.6	79.3	89	0.03	23.85	+6.31
Allahabad	90.8	81.0	83	..	29.95	—0.49
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	100.9	84.4	75	..	5.49	+3.31
Karachi	84.8	77.9	89	..	2.51	—3.22
Ajmer	81.2	73.2	91	0.30	31.36	+14.52
Jaipore	87.0	76.0	90	0.42	32.85	+13.88
Kotah	85.6	75.0	91	1.40	41.10	+19.37
Mount Abu	73.4	66.6	96	1.09	87.96	+36.99
GUJARAT KATHIAWRI AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.8	76.5	77	..	18.88	+7.16
Dwarka	83.6	76.1	90	..	11.38	—1.46
Veraval	81.2	76.6	95	0.05	23.29	+7.81
Rajkot	88.3	73.3	88	..	24.65	+2.46
Bhavnagar Para ..	88.4	74.8	100	1.29	18.39	+2.05
Surat	83.9	75.5	93	0.44	33.72	+0.12
Ahmedabad	83.9	77.5	93	0.09	28.11	+2.86
Deesa	86.6	76.0	85	0.01	34.92	+14.78
Neemuch	84.7	75.8	87	..	40.60	+17.82
Indore	82.7	73.1	95	0.11	25.19	+1.38
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.5	76.3	90	0 12	42.05	—1.83
Saugor	86.6	73.8	87	0.03	41.28	+5.54
Hoshangabad ..	8..7	..2	92	2.97	42.32	+4.83
Khandwa	85.4	75.1	90	0.62	30.17	—1.35
Akola	79.4	72.9	95	0.21	17.71	—5.06
Amraoti	81.8	72.8	93	0.28	13.84	—9.81
Nagpur	80.9	75.6	91	0.21	28.56	—7.52
Chanda	8..7	74.0	97	3.90	39.45	+0.34
Raipur	84.4	75.1	91	2..3	49.50	+12.06
KONKAN—						
Bombay	78.8	74.1	95	2.13	65.13	+6.07
Ratnagiri	78.3	72.9	93	2.40	9.88	+4.80
Marmugao	80.3	73.7	98	3.46	78.45	—0.17
Karwar	79.9	74.4	93	2.21	104.48	+3.14
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.1	72.9	88	0.48	4.24	—8.97
Ahmednagar ..	79.9	69.3	85	0.11	11.18	—0.62
Poona	7..1	70.3	84	..	9.32	—6.60
Sholapur	82.3	70.9	84	..	13.89	—1.43
Bijapur	77.5	69.9	94	0.01	11.96	+3.49
Belgaum	71.3	66.8	97	1.41	26.80	—7.25
Aurangabad	78.8	70.4	90	0.15	20.89	+2.76
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	81.5	70.1	91	1.80	38.66	+11.43
Hyderabad	80.3	71.6	92	..	18.39	+0.41
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	81.6	74.5	89	0.73	108.66	+9.11
Calicut	79.1	74.1	95	1.40	63.25	—18.83
Cochin	80.6	73.7	90	0.47	60.00	—4.80
Colombo	85.7	76.2	88	0.03	9.26	—7.34
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	84.8	72.2	88	3.75	28.24	+10.06
Bellary	82.2	71.9	72	0.07	9.42	+8.39
Cuddapah	91.3	72.6	82	1.20	12.88	—0.97
Madras	86.4	74.6	91	0.38	16.45	+5.00
Bangalore	77.2	66.0	86	0.41	12.27	—0.41
Coimbatore	83.3	71.1	69	0 12	2.89	—1.11
Trichinopoly	89.1	75.4	71	..	10.86	+3.36
Negapatam	92.2	78.7	75	..	3.64	—3.81

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 3rd September, 1917, was 29.855 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the streams at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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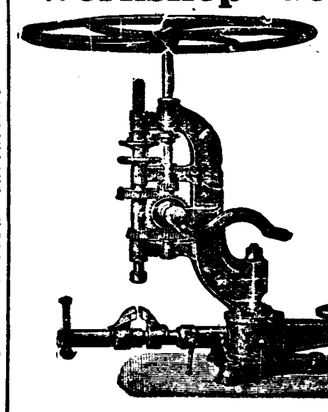

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